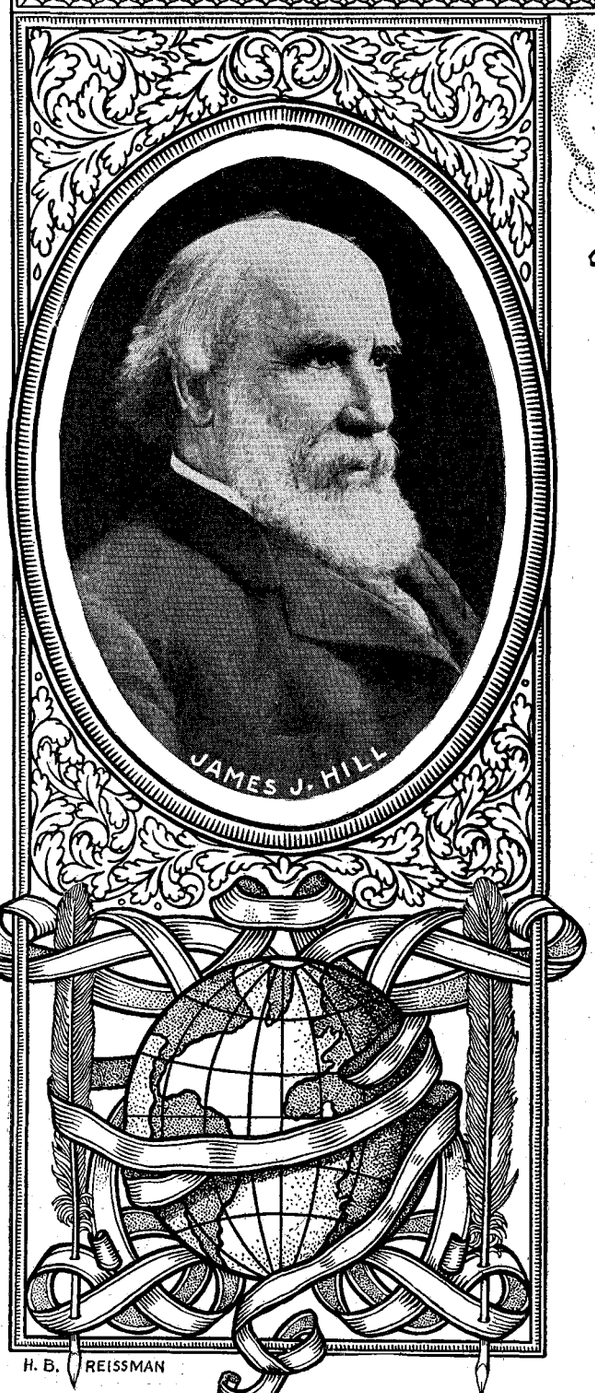
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Vol. XXXIII., No. 11. Whole No. 856. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906. Price Per Copy, 10c.



EMSchepard 5 06 1
1403 Benton av

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

How the Democratic Press Regard Mr. Bryan's New Issue 334
Reflections on the Naval Review 335
Sentiment of the Press on Intervention in Cuba 336
The Disappearing Death-Penalty 337
Mr. Hill's Warning to the Nation 338
Some State Results 340

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Threatened Suicide of Cuba 341
Russian Hatred of the Grand Dukes 342
Government War on German Socialists 342
Seasickness and the Channel Tunnel 343
The Kisses of Kings 344
American Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism . . 344
The Loss of the "Montagu" 345
Nicknames in the British Parliament 345

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Uncommon Children 346
Locating the Next Earthquake 346
An Electric Self-Registering Target 347
A Museum of Voices 347
The Electric Eel as a Source of Power 348
Seeing by Electricity 348
A Deadly Plant 349

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Ignoring the Church as a "Beneficent Object" . 350
Why the Chinese Dislike Christianity 350
Theological Instruction for Active Ministers . . 351
How Prosperity Overlooks the Preacher 352

LETTERS AND ART:

Spelling Reform by "Ukase" 353
Where Literature is a "Good Proposition" . . . 354
Brain-Tax of the Daily Newspaper 354
Where Sainte-Beuve Found His Critical Method 355
Need of a Literary Version of the Old Testament 356
Negro Melodies of Scotch Origin 356

A GUIDE TO NEW BOOKS 357-358

MISCELLANEOUS 359-368

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK and LONDON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

SPECIAL SERVICE TO

JAMAICA

COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, COLON, (PANAMA) AND HAYTI

Weekly sailing by superb "Prinz" Steamers and fortnightly sailing by the magnificent S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise of the

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Send for illustrated literature, telling you about this and other superb cruises to all parts of the world.

35 and 37 Broadway, New York

1229 Walnut St. Phila., Pa. | 159 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill. | 1056 Broadway Oakland, Cal.
901 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo. | 90 State St. Boston

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

The Collver Tours
ROUND THE WORLD

are away-from-the usual. Route includes **Siam, Java, Burma, Egypt, North** and **South India, Ceylon, Manila, China** (including **Yangtse River, Hankow, Pekin** and **The Great Wall**) **Manchuria, Korea, Japan** and **Honolulu.** Departures Eastward Nov. 15, Dec. 1, and Jan 5. Send for details and enthusiastic letters from members of our past season's tours.

THE COLLVER TOURS COMPANY has the only Tourist Offices in **JAPAN**

Write for details of Tour M, explaining our original idea in travel for that fascinating land.

PERSONAL ESCORT FOR INDEPENDENT TRAVELERS

JAPAN—70 days $600
South American Tour, Feb. 5
368 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Physician who resided eight years in the Orient will conduct a small party

Around the World

Leisurely and luxurious travel. Best of references given and required. Party now partly formed. Applications considered in order of receipt. Sail late in September. LITERARY DIGEST, No. 550.

25th SEASON
Round the World Tour

Special select party—strictly first-class arrangements—leaves in NOVEMBER. Address, for Illustrated Itinerary, Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 22 East 45th Street, New York City, or 308 East 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

KING EUROPEAN TOURS

Attractive tours. Booklet free.
385 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Art of Travel

By H. H. POWERS

A book devoted to the practical problems of European travel. 180 pages. Price $0.20

Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

TRAVEL

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"America's Greatest Railroad"

Operating more than 12,000 miles of Railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati,

COMPRISING THE

New York Central & Hudson River
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Big Four Route
Michigan Central
Boston & Albany
Pittsburg & Lake Erie
Lake Erie & Western
Chicago, Indiana & Southern
Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling
New York & Ottawa
and **Rutland Railroads**

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York.

C. F. DALY,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
NEW YORK.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The most charming inland water trip on the American continent.

Steamers "New York," "Albany" and "Hendrick Hudson"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Leave New York 8:40 A. M., Albany 8:30 A. M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat:

Steamer "Mary Powell,"

3:10 P.M. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday)

AROUND THE WORLD

Small, high-class parties leave San Francisco, October 5, 30, November 20; Eastward, from New York, December 8, January 5; Japan, China, India, Burmah, Egypt, etc. Most liberal arrangements. Illustrated programs ready. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N.Y.

Pine Beach Hotel, Pine Beach Virginia

Palatial, new, year round resort Hotel adjoining Jamestown Exposition Grounds. Write for booklet.

THE HARISON SERIES OF HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

OUTLINE MAPS

are unquestionably the cheapest, 1-5 to 3-4 of a cent each, and by most teachers considered the best—Send for samples and decide for yourself. (50 for 25c.) postpaid.
WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARISON, 47 Broad Street, New York City.

AN AID FOR THE BUSY PREACHER

SPURGEON'S ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES

Arranged under Subjects and Topics by
LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.
Author of "Anecdotes and Morals," "Windows for Sermons," etc.

Preacher and Layman Will Like This Book

"The volume will doubtless prove of much value to ministers and others. Its highest use would be in the line of teaching a man to look for himself and find his own similes and illustrations."—*Zion Advocate*, Portland, Me.

"They are illuminative and instructive and the compiler has done his work well."—*Pittsburg Leader*.

"To many minds the volume will be suggestive and helpful."—*Cumberland Presbyterian*, Nashville, Tenn.

"A very interestingly handled, helpful volume. Dr. Banks is just the one to do the kind of work necessary to produce such a book; keen appreciation of his subject, understanding of its resources, and the patience which renders such a compilation a labor of love. The book is put into admirable shape, is handsomely printed and tastefully bound."—*Ideas*, Boston, Mass.

"This book needs nothing but the title page to commend it. It would be difficult to find its equal of the class."—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.

"The book will be found profitable for private perusal, and very useful for Christians who are actively engaged in Sunday Schools or in the social meetings of their church circles."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

Cloth, 345 pages, $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London

How to Conduct Funeral Services.

"Pulpit and Grave" edited by E. J. Wheeler, A. M., includes sermons, outlines, obituary addresses, prayers, classified texts, scripture-readings, death-bed testimonies, funeral etiquette, etc., for the use of preachers, $1.50.

"Far superior to any other work of a similar kind."—*Methodist Recorder*.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

THE INCUBATOR BABY

—"and the other kind—they're all a joy, bless 'em!"

JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE

The Travelers' Handbook

By JOSEPHINE TOZIER

A practical book prepared on new lines for travelers in the eastern hemisphere. It is not intended to take the place of such "Guide Books" as those of Baedeker, but full of suggestions helpful in directing the American abroad with regard to such perplexing matters as shopping, hotels, tips, foreign usages, etiquette, and many other details of comfort and convenience.

12mo, cloth. Price $1.00 net
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations. Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

IN LONDON TOWN

No! It is not the name of a musical comedy—but —well, just wait!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Founded 1877. Incorporated 1884.

The leading and most successful Music School in America. Thorough instruction in all branches of Music by forty of the most eminent and experienced instructors.
Department for Professionals, Amateurs, Beginners.
Students accepted daily; terms moderate.
Free Scholarship applications before September 25.

Send for Catalog, Dept. L.

CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE, } Directors. **128-130 E. 58th St.**

OVERLOOK Selleck Military Academy NORWALK, CONN. Thoroughly prepares young men and boys for college or business. Splendidly equipped gymnasium, laboratory, bowling alleys; bath rooms and shower baths complete in every particular. Boys from homes of culture and refinement are surrounded with the most wholesome influences. All manly sports and athletics encouraged under an efficient teacher. Our military training develops self-reliance, honor, obedience and a manly character. A high standard of scholarship rigidly maintained under a strong corps of teachers. No incorrigible boys received. For circular Address Major George Wilson, Supt.

Outdoor Study All Winter

English Classical School for Girls, Pasadena, California.

In the most delightful climate,

17th Year. New Buildings. Gymnasium, Art, Music. Certificates admit to Eastern colleges. Pupils met in Chicago.
ANNA B. ORTON, Principal.

EVANSTON ACADEMY of Northwestern University On the University Campus, 100 ft. from Lake Michigan, in the beautiful and cultured city of Evanston, without a saloon. Good order, earnestness and co-operation prevail. Equipment is new and complete. **EXCELLENT DORMITORY FOR BOYS** under resident faculty supervision. Regular gymnasium classes. Educational advantages of University Departments are easily accessible. Rates are moderate. Let us go into detail—answer questions and give you the catalogue. Address **FISK HALL, University Campus, Evanston, Ill.**

Higher Education for Business

The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance
equips men to succeed in business.
Day & Evening Sessions. Fall term opens Sept. 27, 1906.
Washington Square, New York City.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
Morristown School for Boys.
College Preparatory Boarding School.
CHARLES SCRIBNER (Princeton), President Board of Trustees.
FRANCIS CALL WOODMAN (Harvard), Head Master.

MISS KNOX'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The next school year will open Thursday, the fourth of October. Terms $1000.00 per year. *Address*
Miss MARY ALICE KNOX, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School For Girls
THE CASTLE, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
All departments. College preparatory, graduating and special courses. For circular, address
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M., Lock Box 712.

NORTH CAROLINA, Charlotte.
ELIZABETH COLLEGE and Conservatory of Music for Women. High Grade—Elective Courses—University Teachers—Terms $300.00 to $600.00—Fire-proof buildings—$250,000.00 plant. *Ideal Climate.* Address CHAS B. KING, President.

REED SCHOOL for Nervous Children and for children that are **backward** in mental development.
For Catalog address **THE REED SCHOOL, Detroit, Mich.**

LOOKING FOR A GOOD SCHOOL?
SCHOOL AGENCY, 700—411 Park Row, New York, will help find it. Call or write; be explicit. Do it to-day. No charges.

"JUST THE RIGHT WORD"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions

Over 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By JAS. C. FERNALD, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department in the Standard Dictionary.

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

12mo, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

Do You Write? If so, **The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer** will show you how to prepare your copy and tell you to whom to sell it. PRICE, 75 CENTS. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

FOR PHYSICIANS

The Influence of the Mind on the Body

By DR. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne
Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

"A very valuable and interesting little book. There is food for thought in, above, below, and all around every line."—*Medical Counselor*, Chicago.

Cloth, 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

IN LONDON TOWN
Something new. You'll like it immensely!

THE INCUBATOR BABY
"She's a wonder."

THE BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE

COMPLETE CAMBRIDGE TEXT

$1.00 SECURES THE ENTIRE SET

Fill up and send us the coupon below and we will send you **prepaid** a complete 40-volume set of the *BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE.*

Examine it at your leisure and if it does not give you satisfaction return it at our expense. *Don't send any money with the coupon.* If you like the books when you see them, you can pay **just one dollar** and the entire set is yours practically from that time forth. The balance may be paid in small monthly instalments of $2.00 each.

Booklovers' Shakespeare, in 40 Dainty Volumes, 7 x 5 inches, with Colored Illustrations.

Why It Is Best The *BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE* has always been the choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It it bound in 40 dainty volumes, a play to a volume—and contains 7,000 pages, including 40 beautiful plates in colors, besides 400 other illustrations. The volumes are 7 x 5 inches in size—just right for easy handling. *No other edition contains* the following important features, which are absolutely essential to a perfect understanding of Shakespeare's plays:

Topical Index in which you can find any desired passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments which explain the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries. A separate one in each volume.

Two Sets of Notes. One set for the general reader and a supplementary set for the student.

Arguments. These give a concise story of each play in readable and interesting prose.

Study Methods which furnish to the serious reader the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.

Life of Shakespeare, by Dr. Israel Goellancz, with critical essays by Bagehot, Leslie Stephen and other distinguished Shakespearean scholars and critics.

$8.00 Art Portfolio FREE To the first 250 who purchase a set of the *BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE* we will present absolutely free as a premium one of the magnificent Shakespearean Portfolios, of which we have just acquired control. This portfolio contains 16 reproductions in duogravure of famous paintings, etc., relating to the life of Shakespeare or to his plays. Each of these plates is 9x12 inches in size and can be framed at moderate expense—or just as they are they will make excellent decorations for den or cosy corner. Such a portfolio sells readily for $8.00 in art stores, but you may have it **Free** if you purchase the *BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE* now.

Half-Price Offer The regular price of the *BOOKLOVERS'* sold through agents is $42.00, but you can obtain one of this small edition in half leather while it lasts for **$27.00.** This is YOUR LAST CHANCE to buy at mail-order prices. If your order is among the first 250 we will present you with one of the beautiful Art Portfolios *absolutely free of charge.*

SIEGEL COOPER CO.
New York

We employ no agents. Our Book Club transacts all its business by correspondence.

L. D.
9-15-6

Siegel Cooper Co.
New York

COUPON

Send me for examination, prepaid, a set of the **BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE** in half leather binding. If satisfactory, I will pay you $1.00 within five days after receipt of the books and $2.00 a month thereafter for 13 months.* Title to remain in Siegel Cooper Co. until fully paid for. If not satisfactory, I will notify you and hold the set subject to your order. Also send me, prepaid, the $8.00 art portfolio, which I am to retain free of charge, if I keep the books

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

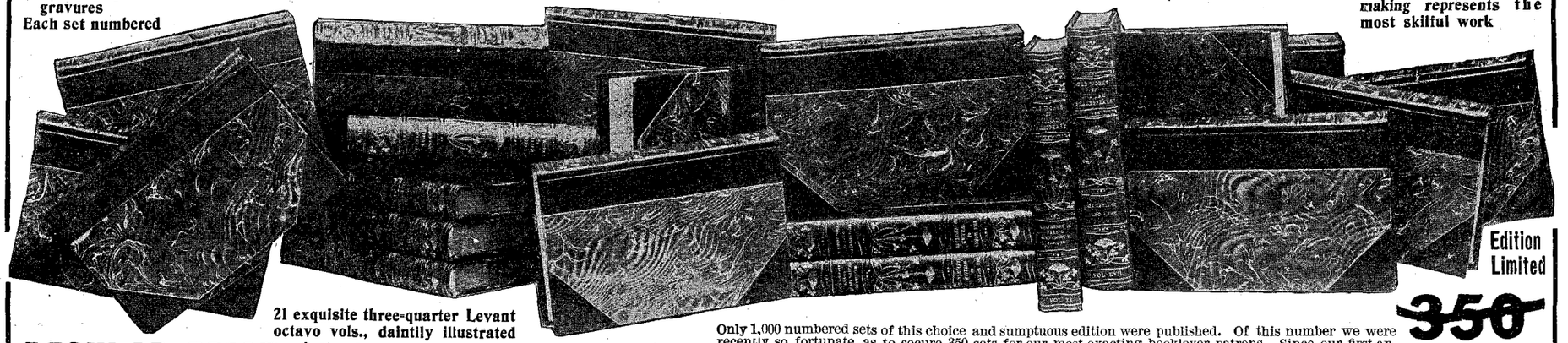
*If you prefer cloth binding, change 13 months to 10.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

75 full-page photogravures
Each set numbered

THIS ENTIRE SET WILL BE SENT FOR INSPECTION WITHOUT CHARGE

Every particular of book-making represents the most skilful work



21 exquisite three-quarter Levant octavo vols., daintily illustrated

Edition Limited

350 Numbered Sets Only 162 Left

REGULAR PRICE $100, SPECIAL PRICE $47

Only 1,000 numbered sets of this choice and sumptuous edition were published. Of this number we were recently so fortunate as to secure 350 sets for our most exacting booklover patrons. Since our first announcement of this treasure, orders have been steadily sent us until we have remaining only 162 sets, and these are rapidly diminishing. (Read below what purchasers say of the work.) No other sets can be obtained when the remaining ones are allotted. The price at which these sets were manufactured to sell was $100. The American house which secured exclusive control of this work from the English publishers deals only in books of rare value, but owing to a separation of partnership we were able to secure these sets at a tempting price. To our regular patrons we are able to extend a saving of almost 60 per cent. We speak advisedly when we claim that this edition is unsurpassed. We are so confident of this that to those who treasure valuable and beautiful books we will accept the price in small subscription payments that need cause you no inconvenience.

The Cambridge-Pickering Shakespeare

IN every feature of this sumptuous edition, even to the minutest detail, the requirements of the most particular book connoisseurs have been fully met. Modeled after the rare and valuable Pickering Edition, with the addition of scholarly introductions and a Life of Shakespeare by Dr. George Brandes, and including the standard Cambridge text, the whole presented in the most elegant dress, the remaining sets should promptly receive a cordial welcome from those who desire to adorn their library shelves with one of the world's most distinctive and entrancing works. It must be noted, too, that the value of the Cambridge-Pickering limited edition will constantly enhance, so that these sets will soon command high prices.

NOTE THESE TYPICAL OPINIONS OF THE WORK FROM OUR PATRONS WHO HAVE ALREADY MADE IT THEIR OWN

"It meets my every expectation."—**Rev. C. T. Coombs,** Hyndman, Pa.

"The books are a delight to an artistic eye, and the splendid introductions and notes by Dr. Brandes, and especially his masterly treatment of Shakespeare's life, make the set a most valuable addition to the library of any book connoisseur."—**Harry C. Whittemore,** Manchester, N. H.

"It equals my highest expectations regarding mechanical appearance, text, and general make-up."—**Sylvain J. Lazarus,** San Francisco, Cal.

"The books are of unexcelled workmanship, and are an ornament to my library."—**William Sanger,** instructor Central High School, Toledo, O.

"It is perfect in text and mechanical form. An ideal Shakespeare for the most critical book lover. It will constitute one of my most cherished book treasures so long as I live."—**A. F. Knoepke,** the Knoepke Bindery, New York.

"It is very satisfactory in every particular."—**F. A. Chase,** Union, Oregon.

"It is superb in every feature."—**J. M. G. Carter, M.D.,** Waukegan, Ill.

"Its mechanical appearance makes a constant delight to the book collector, while its arrangement and method from a literary standpoint render it of most valuable aid to students of Shakespeare."—**Guy H. Briggs,** Attorney, Frankfort, Ky.

"I have been looking for an opportunity to purchase as good a Shakespeare as can be bought, and now I think I have it."—**Benjamin Whipple,** Diamond Hill, R. I.

"It exceeds by far anything else in the bookbinding art I have ever examined."—**Frank A. Chase,** Union, Oregon.

"It is an ever-growing delight."—**Horace H. Smith,** Salt Lake City, Utah.

"I consider myself fortunate to secure it at any price."—**Mrs. W. B. Tate,** Tate, Ga.

"I consider it one of the finest collections that I have in my library."—**George V. Koehler,** St. Paul, Minn.

If You Love Beautiful Books Note These Points

MANY RARE WORKS OF ART are exquisitely reproduced in the 75 full-page photogravures printed on choice Japanese paper. The treasures of the British Museum have been drawn upon, and portraits, etc., from rare private collections are reproduced here for the first time. Here is a gallery of masterpieces.

ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY OF BINDINGS are noteworthy features of the work. The three-quarter Levant is particularly rich. Titles and ornamental back designs are stamped in heavy gold. Handsome imported marbled linings, *tooled and hand-finished*, complete the delightful color harmony of each volume.

THE PAPER AND TYPE are befitting the high quality of the other mechanical features. The paper is extra fine, especially made for this work; the type is new, large, and clear, the margins are extra wide, and the pages *have rough edges and gilt tops. Each* book has extra photogravure title page and main rubricated title page.

If You Want the Best Text, Notes, etc., Note These Points

SCHOLARLY INTRODUCTIONS to each play written by Dr. George Brandes, the distinguished Shakespearian critic, with sketches of leading characters, critical studies, etc., are an invaluable feature.

NOTES by leading commentators such as Thebald, Stevens, Dr. Johnson, Wharburton, etc., accompany the text.

THE CELEBRATED CAMBRIDGE TEXT used in this edition is recognized throughout the world as the best text in existence.

THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE forms one entire volume. Dr. Brandes has written an entertaining story of the great bard's life and works, of interest to lovers of Shakespeare.

THE INSPECTION PRIVILEGE COUPON OPPOSITE BRINGS YOU THE SET

You may enjoy the pleasure of examining this work by simply sending us the coupon opposite. You take no risk. If it is unsatisfactory simply notify us and hold it subject to our order. If satisfactory send us $5 within five days and $2 a month for 21 months, and it is yours. We allow a special discount of 10 per cent. for cash. Remember the regular price is $100. Act promptly or it will be too late to get a set.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York

Inspection Privilege and Special Price Certificate — **Cambridge-Pickering Shakespeare** — Number of Set Allotted.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me, carriage prepaid, for inspection one of the numbered sets of the Cambridge-Pickering edition of Shakespeare which you offer to your regular patrons at the special price of $47, the regular price being $100. I agree to examine the books and if they are satisfactory, to send you $5 * within five days and pay the balance of the special price in twenty-one monthly instalments of $2 each. If unsatisfactory I will notify you within five days, holding the work subject to your order, the examination having involved no expense on my part.

Name..... Address.....

D.9-15-6. Date..... State..... C

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS FOR PHYSICIANS

THE
PREVENTION OF DISEASE

This work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is written by authorities of international reputation. With introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D. Two vols., 8vo, cloth, 1081 pp. $7.50.

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. HUGO MAGNUS, authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. 12mo, cloth, 214 pages. $1.00 net.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

The experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill. By Dr. PAUL DU BOIS, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., from the authors "Les Psychoneurosis." 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. $3.00 net.

CARBONIC ACID GAS IN MEDICINE

A scientific treatise on the healing qualities of carbonic acid gas. By Dr. ACHILLES ROSE. 12mo, cloth, 200 pages. $1.00 net.

PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST

This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 455 pp. $1.50 net.

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. TOBY COHN, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8 Plates, 39 Cuts. 8vo, Cloth. $2.00.

NERVES IN ORDER

Or the maintenance of health. The latest scientific knowledge upon the entire realm of physical and mental health. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 305 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

NERVES IN DISORDER

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth the most advanced and valuable scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50.

THE FORCE OF MIND

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints, with suggestions for the practical use of this knowledge by physicians and laymen. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2 00.

SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50.

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relation to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this topic. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness, helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. By ANDERS WIDE, M.D. 8vo, Cloth, 382 pp. Illus. $3.00 net.

A BRIEF OF NECROSCOPY

A clear, concise manual of medical information giving with sufficient detail all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and medico-legal aspects of a post-mortem examination. By GUSTAV SCHMIDT, M.D. Pocket size. 16mo, Leather, 186 pp. $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

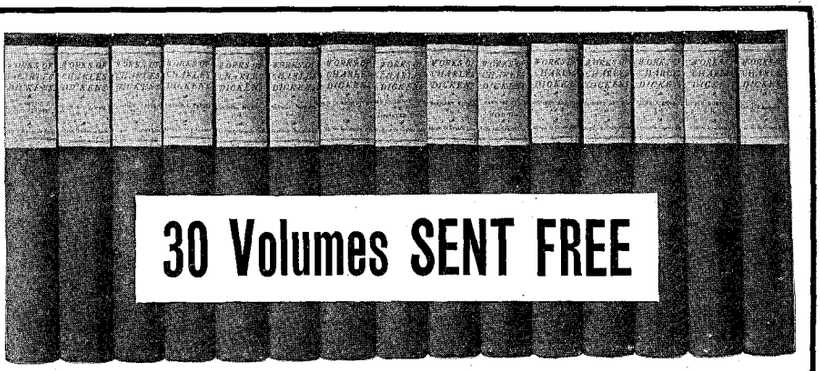
The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages. $1.50 Net; by Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York



30 Volumes SENT FREE

WE are willing to send this magnificent set of Dickens—in 30 volumes—to you for examination, at our expense, and allow you a discount of nearly one-half from the regular price. And if you mail your order promptly you will be in time to secure a PORTFOLIO OF RARE DICKENS PRINTS, ready for framing, absolutely free with the set.

To own a good set of Dickens is to have an endless source of pleasure and delight. He is the great novelist of every-day life. Merry Mr. Pickwick, unhappy little Oliver Twist, the rascally schoolmaster Squeers, and incomparable David Copperfield are known to every English-speaking land. The names of Dickens' characters call to mind joyous hours spent over glorious stories—whole-souled and vital—for no writer ever had a saner outlook upon life.

Portfolio Free

This collection of rare Dickens prints is conceded to be the best gallery of Dickens' characters and portraits ever gathered into a portfolio. It will carry you through Dickens' land, showing you his characters as they lived in his books,—Dickens' own portraits and sketches, facsimile title-pages of the early editions of his works, and many quaint and curious scenes. It is almost priceless to a lover of Dickens or to any one who owns his works.

There are seventy-five pictures, all on plate paper, 11½x7½ inches in size, suitable for framing, if desired. Some are in colors and may be used as decorations for your library or living room. The portfolio is contained in a handsome case.

This collection, known as the Connoisseur's Edition, was issued in a limited edition and sold for $8.00 a set of seventy-five pictures.

30 Splendid De Luxe Volumes

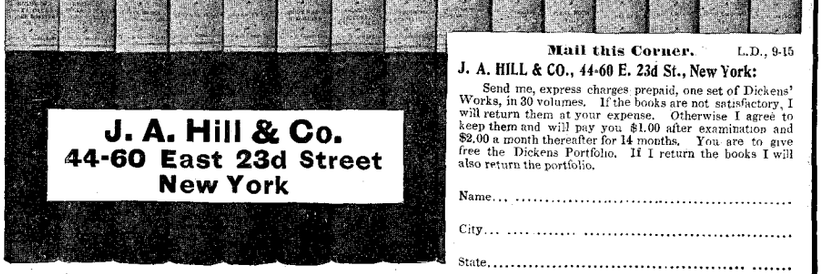
This edition is unique, attractive, and well-made in every way. It is the most satisfactory edition of Dickens' Works ever produced. It contains everything that Dickens wrote—including the many great novels, short stories and sketches, essays, unfinished work, and travels in America.

The set contains **150 SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS**—all reproductions on exquisite Japan paper of drawings made under Dickens' own supervision by Cruikshank, Seymour, Browne, Maclise, etc. The books are printed from clear, large type on fine paper. The volumes are 5¾x8½ inches in size and are bound in handsome green art cloth, with paper labels and gilt tops.

Special Before-Publication Sale

We make you here an offer which will not be repeated. The books are now on the press and will be ready for delivery in four weeks. For advertising purposes we will distribute 300 sets—**if** ordered before publication—at exactly half-price, with one dollar added for handling. After these three hundred sets are sold the price will be $56.00 a set. If your order is one of the first three hundred you will secure a set for $1.00 after examination and **$2.00 A MONTH FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS**, and you will have the Dickens portfolio—alone worth $8.00—**absolutely free.** The coupon will bring you a set express prepaid for examination—to be returned at our expense if it is not perfectly satisfactory. You pay nothing until you have examined the books. Don't put this off for a day or a week, or you may be too late. **Mail the coupon to-day.**

If you prefer a set in rich de luxe three-quarter morocco, stamped in gold, change the coupon to read $3.00 a month for 14 months.



J. A. Hill & Co.
44-60 East 23d Street
New York

Mail this Corner. L.D., 9-15

J. A. HILL & CO., 44-60 E. 23d St., New York:

Send me, express charges prepaid, one set of Dickens' Works, in 30 volumes. If the books are not satisfactory, I will return them at your expense. Otherwise I agree to keep them and will pay you $1.00 after examination and $2.00 a month thereafter for 14 months. You are to give free the Dickens Portfolio. If I return the books I will also return the portfolio.

Name.....

City.....

State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$8.00 SAVED IF YOU ARE PROMPT!

We offer to preachers, active religious workers, religious students, and all interested in sermonic literature an unusual opportunity for obtaining this great sermon library containing 402 of the best sermons ever preached by that prince of pulpit orators, Charles Haddon Spurgeon. The regular price of the twenty volumes is $20. The limited number of sets remaining are offered to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST at a saving of $8 on every set, or for only $12. This special price includes all carriage charges and also *our guaranty of satisfaction.* We require no money until you have seen the books for yourself and examined them for five days. All that is necessary now is to sign and mail us the coupon below. The sets will be quickly sold out at this low figure and we advise prompt action to those who desire to avail themselves of this special reduction.

NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW—ONLY $1 A MONTH—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

"It is not too much to say that, as sermons, they stand alone, combining with their pure evangelical doctrine a directness, a simplicity, a transparency, and an effectiveness of style unequaled by any other published sermons, by men now in the pulpit, or by those of other generations."—*The Standard, Chicago.*

SPURGEON'S SERMONS

Including The Life of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, by G. Holden Pike

This Sermon Library consists of twenty volumes, containing over four hundred of Spurgeon's Choicest Sermons, rich in suggestions and inspirations to clergymen of all denominations, and especially valuable for reading and study by laymen and religious workers. No sermons ever preached have exceeded these in powerful influence and wide popularity. They are never dry or didactic, but always bright, fresh, and crowded with illustrations, anecdotes, etc., thus affording their readers an immense resource upon which to draw. The secret of Spurgeon's marvelous success and influence as a preacher is obvious to all who study these splendid pulpit masterpieces. Spurgeon himself remarked that he "never grew tired of studying the sermons of successful preachers, in this way finding how to make my own sermons more successful in the winning of souls." In this way every preacher and religious worker may make beneficial use of these volumes.

They show how to bring practical thoughts out of Scripture.
They reveal the secrets of Spurgeon's great success.
They will help a preacher to brighten and strengthen his own sermons.
They reveal the earnest spirituality which is the secret of truly successful preaching.
They are models of pulpit style, and clear, forceful diction.
They are wonderful examples of systematic thought.

The Churchman, New York: *"He was a Scriptural preacher, a textual preacher. This century has not heard a voice raised for Christ with so complete a mastery of Scripture, thought and language as was exhibited by Spurgeon."*

TITLES AND CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES

20 Volumes—Over 400 Sermons

First Series—18 sermons, one volume, 395 pages. Paul's First Prayer—The Power of the Holy Ghost—Sovereignty and Salvation—Faith.

Second Series—23 sermons, one volume, 454 pages. The Glorious Habitation—God's Providence—The God of the Aged—Christ in the Covenant.

Third Series—29 sermons, one volume, 453 pages. The Snare of the Fowler—Preaching for the Poor—Particular Election—Rahab's Faith.

Fourth Series—27 sermons, one volume, 456 pages. The Parable of the Ark—Proving God—What Have I Done?—Love Thy Neighbor.

Fifth Series—27 sermons, one volume, 454 pages. His Name Wonderful—Evil and Its Remedy—Satan's Banquet—Human Responsibility.

Sixth Series—29 sermons, one volume, 450 pages. The Story of God's Mighty Acts—Conversion of Saul—Little Sins—Spiritual Religion.

Seventh Series—22 sermons, one volume, 378 pages. Faith Illustrated—A Revival Sermon—The Resurrection—Cleansing the Leper.

Eighth Series—19 sermons, one volume, 372 pages. The Great Liberator—God's Strange Choice—What God Can Not Do—God is With Us.

Ninth Series—28 sermons, one volume, 510 pages. Thoughts and Their Fruit—Love's Logic—Jesus No Phantom—Negotiations for Peace.

Tenth Series—20 sermons, one volume, 411 pages. A Lesson from the Life of King Asa—Harvest Men Wanted—The Matchless Mystery.

Types and Emblems—16 sermons, one volume, 289 pages. Women's Rights—A Parable—David's First Victory—Our Champion—The Helmet.

Present Truth—18 sermons, one volume, 378 pages. Preparation for Heaven—A Divine Mission—A Double Challenge—A Cheerful Prophet.

Storm Signals—20 sermons, one volume, 422 pages. The Battle of Life—Perilous Procrastination—Contrition—The Sinner's Only Alternative.

Hands Full of Honey—17 sermons, one volume, 377 pages. Imitators of God—On Laying Foundations—Buying Without Money—Glory.

Return, O Shulamite—17 sermons, one volume, 379 pages. Heaven Below—What is Your Life—Faith Among Mockers—Parable of the Lost Sheep.

Healing and Service—17 sermons, one volume, 416 pages. A Great Gospel for Sinners—Fallen Angels—A Lesson to Fallen Men—Departed Saints Yet Living.

Pleading for Prayer—17 sermons, one volume, 384 pages. Our Sympathizing High Priest—Love's Complaining—In Christ No Condemnation.

The Best Bread—17 sermons, one volume, 393 pages. Loving Persuasion—Jesus Declining the Legions—Folly of Unbelief.

The Lord and Leper—17 sermons, one volume, 390 pages. Abram's Call—Cured at Last—Peter's Restoration—The Charge of the Angel—Nathanael; or, The Ready Believer and His Reward—The Wedding was Furnished with Guests—Would be Saved from Sin.

Of Immense Value, Say Authorities

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT:
His sermons are full of the Gospel and they are full of wise and well-illustrated suggestions as to how one may most effectively preach the Gospel.

WAYLAND HOYT, D.D.:
There are no sermons better worth a preacher's study. Preachers ought to study the great models of preaching as artists do the masters, that they may learn their art. Certainly a peer among the great models is Mr. Spurgeon. No preacher can afford to be without his sermons.

LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.:
His sermons are models for preachers because of their spirituality, their simplicity, their unmistakable sincerity and directness.

J. W. BASHFORD, D.D.:
His sermons contain the very marrow of the Gospel.

H. L. WAYLAND, D.D.:
Sermons of Spurgeon are read wherever the English language is spoken; yet more are translated and are used by the power of God in many foreign tongues.

THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D.:
We require no effort to comprehend them; the style is so clear and translucent that you see at a glance just what he means.

Sign and Mail the Coupon To-Day

We offer the limited number of sets in stock to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST for $12 each, regular price $20. Sign the coupon opposite and we will send you a set, carriage prepaid. You may examine it for five days, and if it proves satisfactory send us $2, paying the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $1 each. If the work is unsatisfactory you may return it at our expense.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

INSPECTION COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23rd St., New York:

Gentlemen: I accept your special offer of Spurgeon's Sermons, to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $12, regular price, $20. Please send me the set, carriage prepaid. If, after five days' examination, the books prove satisfactory, I will remit $2 to you and pay the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $1 each. If the work is unsatisfactory it is understood that I may return it at your expense.

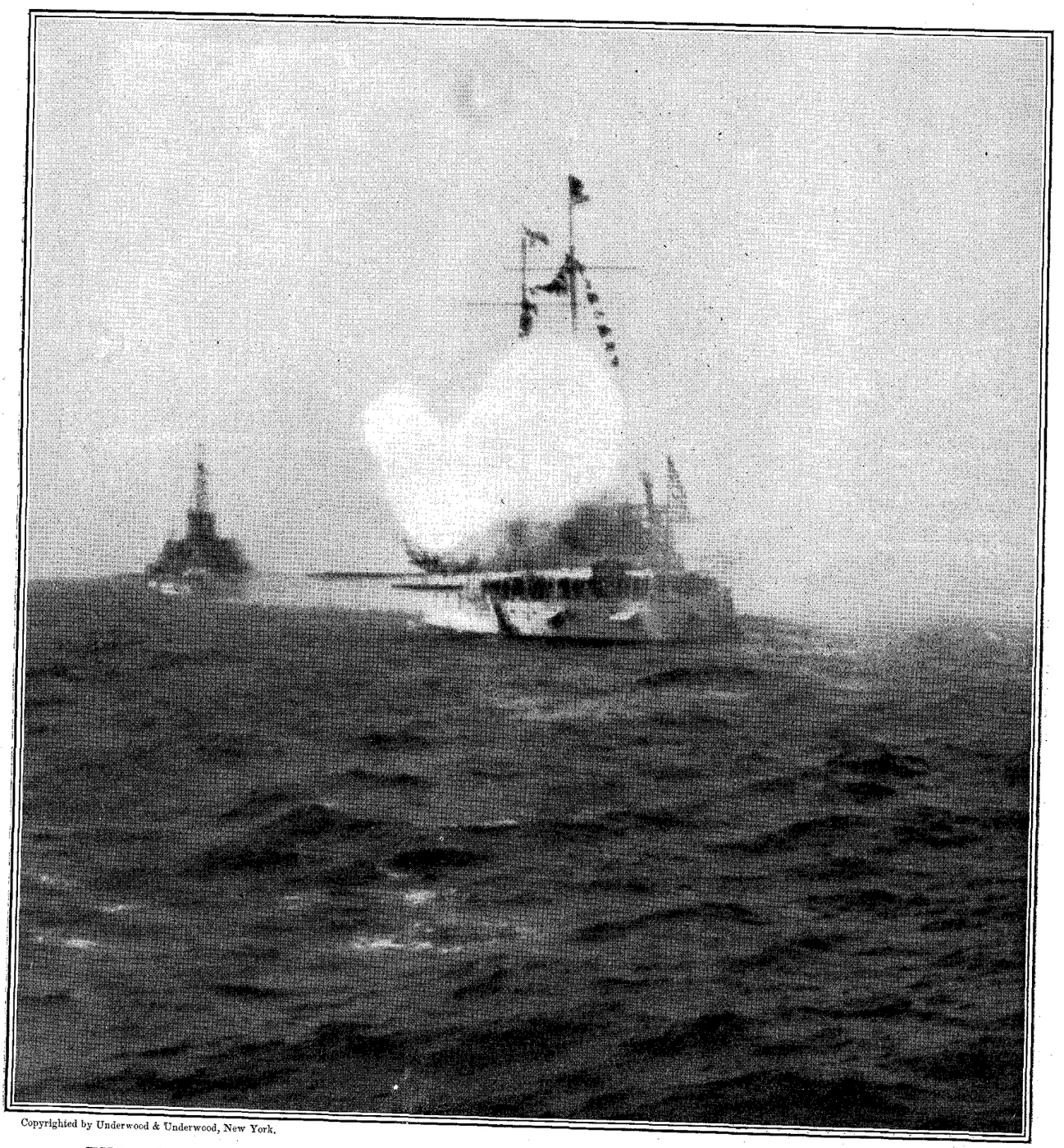
NAME.....
L. D. 9-15-6.
Date..... ADDRESS.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 856



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE NEW BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE" SALUTING THE PRESIDENT DURING THE REVIEW.

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; *single copy*, 10 cents; foreign postage, $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

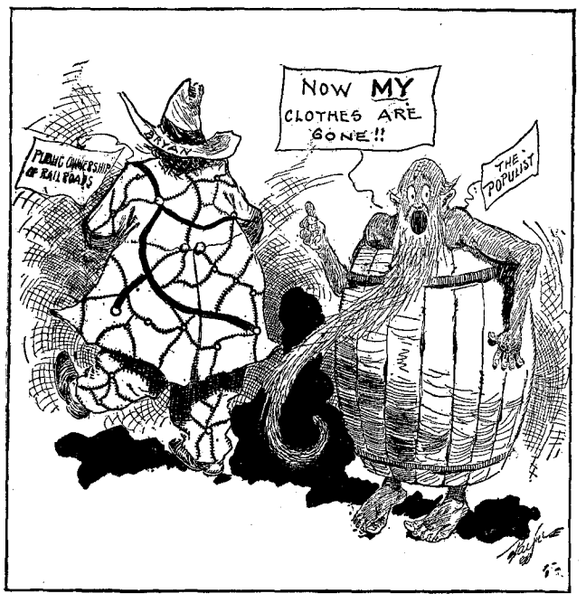
Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS REGARD MR. BRYAN'S NEW ISSUE.

"PERHAPS some who persistently urged my candidacy will not now press me so hard," remarked Mr. Bryan at the Democratic Club before his departure from New York. Already some hints of the consternation caused by his reference to govern-



MORE "CLOTHES SWIPING."
—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*.

ment ownership of railroads in his speech at Madison Square Garden had reached him. In that speech he stated that the railroads "must ultimately become public property," and that he would "prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the Federal Government and the local lines by the several State governments." When the sound of these clauses echoed across the country, conservative Democratic leaders showed a tendency to "take to the cyclone cellar", and the same tendency is reflected in a large portion of the Democratic press. Among the leaders of Southern Democracy who have taken alarm despatches name Senator Daniels, of Virginia, an ardent Bryanite; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; and Governor Glenn, of North Carolina. Another indication that Mr. Bryan has brought not peace but a sword is found in the refusal of the West Virginia Democratic Congressional Convention to indorse him for President or to accept his railroad scheme, which it believes to be "fraught with grave danger to the republic."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) asserts that Mr. Bryan "must repudiate his government-ownership plank or give up all hope of another Presidential nomination." "Had he made the tariff the chief issue," mournfully remarks the Washington *Times* (Dem.), "he would have had his own party united and his opposition split; now, it is feared, he will divide his own party and solidify the opposition." The Democratic press in the South, while they indorse the other ideas advanced in his New York speech, in the main either dissent from or ignore his views on government ownership of railroads. The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion-Ledger*, it is true, exclaims: "That William Jennings Bryan is the greatest of living Americans—that he is regarded at this time in the same light as was Washington when he was made commander-in-chief of the patriot army in the war for freedom from the British yoke, is becoming more apparent every day." The New Orleans *Daily States*, however, predicts that "many who rushed into the Bryan band-wagon before that gentleman returned from Europe will now be seen crawling out over the tailboard." The Mobile *Register* (Ala.) foresees a new cleavage resulting from Mr. Bryan's speech —"not the old division on financial policy, but a new division on the question of the extension of the powers of Government." "It's a pity he ever referred to government ownership," exclaims *The Commercial Appeal*, the leading Democratic paper of Memphis, Tenn. "But," it adds, "one fly in the ointment won't spoil it, provided too much fuss is not made in removing the insect." "A doctrine no man in free America can safely assert as being either practicable or wise," says the Chattanooga *Times*. On the other hand, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which repudiated Bryan ten years ago, now devotes two columns to his praise, and says in part:

"Mr. Byran will be the next Democratic nominee for President of the United States. We accept him heartily. We shall work for his election unceasingly, and we want to see him elected. Two years lie before us in which to set our house in order and to build our fences. They should be devoted first of all to a thorough discussion of the new tenet which Mr. Bryan proposes; a discussion passionless and fair alike to him, to ourselves, and to the principles of Democracy."

But what *The Courier-Journal* already thinks of this new tenet we also learn:

"The suggestion as a plank in a Democratic platform at this time is not only impracticable in the highest degree, but if it were adopted as a fighting line would cost us the election. It could not be carried out as a policy, even if by some cataclysm we should come to power in spite of it and it ought not to be adopted, or contemplated as a policy by any party having the real good of the people at heart. It is un-American and un-Democratic—illogical to all our professions on the side of simple, efficacious, and upright government—like the winged horse in the Irish legend—'impossible to catch and not worth having when caught.'"

Says the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.):

"If the country is still possessed of political virility, a movement for government ownership of railroads will mean a political battle of giants. Mr. Bryan last night quietly included this issue

"RAILROADS MUST ULTIMATELY BECOME PUBLIC PROPERTY AND BE MANAGED BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN THE INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WELL DEFINED THEORY THAT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS NECESSARY WHERE COMPETITION IS IMPOSSIBLE."—BRYAN.
TRANSPORTATION TRUST
MONOPOLY AND DEFIANCE OF LAW

BETTER GET OUT OF THE SHADOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

as one among many; it can not long continue so. Just as the silver issue, in spite of all attempts at the time and afterward to make it appear otherwise, was the one all-absorbing issue in the fight of 1896, so the railroad-ownership issue must either be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dropped by Mr. Bryan or must become the one all-absorbing issue of the campaign of 1908. A vague sentiment of opposition to plutocracy may suffice to carry along a miscellaneous assortment of economic reforms of ordinary size; it can not bear the burden of the mighty change contemplated in Mr. Bryan's railroad program. . . . . :

MRS. ROOSEVELT WATCHING THE NAVAL REVIEW.

"It is probable that it can not happen without a constitutional amendment, and there is scarcely a possibility that such an amendment will be submitted in the near future or that it would be ratified by the States if it should be submitted in the next few years. Such a plan seems to be opposed to the traditions of the Democratic party. As an issue, to say the least, it is born many years too soon, and even if carefully nursed in Mr. Bryan's incubator, is not likely to grow big enough in our times to wear long pants and be admitted to the political arena. But its mere paternity may be sufficient to cause Mr. Bryan and his party considerable embarrassment in the next two years."

No party would be rash enough to put the issue into its program, asserts the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), while the New York *World* (Dem.) says:

"It is futile to say that national ownership of trunk lines and State ownership of local lines is his personal confession of faith. As a designated candidate his personal beliefs assume the importance of party principles. So long as he is in the running it can not be otherwise. He has overridden his party before. Being greeted in advance as the indispensable leader of the Democratic party, what likelihood is there that from now on he will suppress his individual views? It is too late if he would. He has shouted his new-fangled creed from the housetops, and Republican campaign speakers will not let the country forget its meaning. They have been quick to expose its fallacy in the Congressional campaign in Maine. Bryanism, altered and made over for the same old uses, again strengthens the Republican and weakens the Democratic party.

"If in spite of his latter-day vagaries Mr. Bryan is nominated for a third time, the election in 1908 will turn just as surely on his scheme of national ownership of the railroads as it did in 1896 on his free-silver program."

The Houston *Post* (Dem.), on the other hand, eagerly insists that Mr. Bryan "was merely giving his personal opinion of the ultimate solution of the transportation problem, and was not assuming to inject a new issue, one upon which the Democratic party could never agree." Among those Democratic papers which fearlessly accept the issue is the Brooklyn *Citizen*. It says:

"It is by no means certain, as these objectors seem to think, that in advocating government ownership Mr. Bryan has thrown away the Presidency, if not the nomination. There has been a growing belief among the people that mere regulation of monopolies is not the panacea to redress the abuses of private ownership of public utilities, and that after all there is logic in the contention that the State shall own and operate all public utilities. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that the great majority of Democrats in the United States to-day think as Bryan does, and the leaders who fail to see this will find by the time that the next Democratic National Convention assembles that the party has passed them by and left them marooned. The Democratic newspapers that are opposed to Mr. Bryan no longer reflect the party sentiment. If they reflect anything, it is the sentiment of those whom private monopoly of public utilities has enriched."

In similar vein is the comment of the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* (Dem.):

"Mr. Bryan's speech shows more than ever that the next national campaign will be between Democratic radicalism and Republican radicalism. In the present temper of the people Mr. Bryan's great speech will sweep the country, and the opposing party will be driven to put up its radical President to meet him. The great trend of American politics is toward control of all the machinery of production and industrial operation in the hands of the Federal power and the Constitution will be strained to the utmost under the pressure."

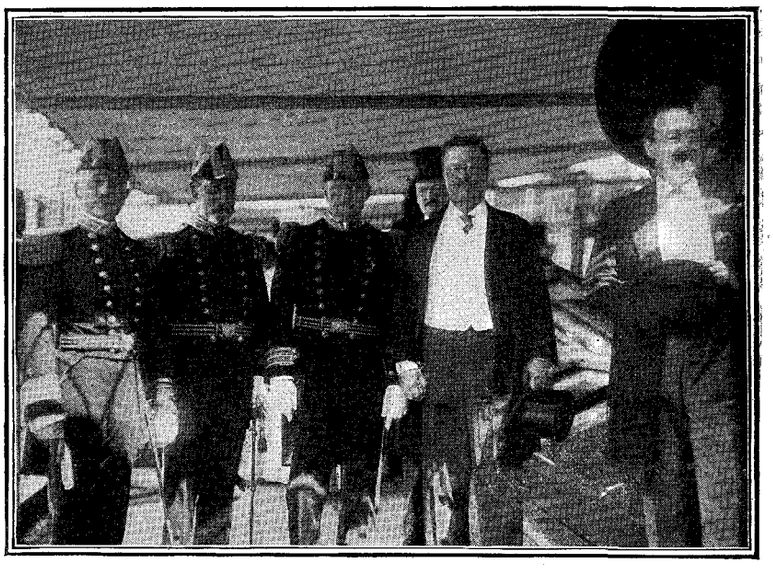
Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat:*

"There are thousands who, altho they are opposed to this ownership, believe with Mr. Bryan that the obstinacy and opposition to the laws passed by Congress by such railroad men as Hill, Baer, and others will force the country ultimately to adopt a radical policy, which it would gladly avoid if possible. In fine, what we understand Mr. Bryan to say on this subject is that the people will try to control the railroads by legislation, but if they find this impossible—and Mr. Bryan believes they will do so—then State ownership will be resorted to as the only relief.

"It will be seen that Mr. Bryan is as open, frank, and outspoken in his views as ever, having ideas and suggestions on every important public question of the day."

REFLECTIONS ON THE NAVAL REVIEW.

CONSIDERABLE adverse criticism of the Labor-Day naval review arises from the fact that it took place before a comparatively select assemblage and in a bay too small to allow the fleet to undertake even the simplest maneuvers. Aside from this criticism there is little but praise for the pageant itself, and for those whose naval policy made such a display possible. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in these words, voices the widely expressed sentiment: "While there may linger regret that the naval review at Oyster Bay was not accorded a more adequate setting, no doubt exists that the showing stirs American pride." Some papers are severe in their denunciations of the local character of the review. The New York *Times*, for instance, complains that



THE PRESIDENT ON BOARD THE "MAYFLOWER."
With him are Rear-Admirals Bronson, Davis, and Evans, and Secretary Bonaparte.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the President was almost "alone with the fleet," and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* bitterly expresses itself on the matter, finding the whole review only an occasion for the President's entertainment. "With 'my' family, 'my' friends, 'my' Cabinet, 'my'

"AIN'T IT A DAISY!"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

naval committee aboard 'my' yacht, witnessing the parade of 'my' navy, it was certainly a magnificent triumph of egoism," says *The Commercial Appeal*. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, while regretting "its quality of a family function," takes the matter less seriously and predicts that possible future reviews will not be subject to this objection. It humorously adds: "Regarding Bryan as a possibility, what kind of a review could he muster in the raging Platte?"

Turning from this aspect of the affair, the Brooklyn *Times* discusses the real import of the pageant. "The display of our present naval strength," says *The Times*, "was more than what it has been called, namely, a holiday spectacle arranged to please the fancy of a strenuous President," and it continues:

"It was a representation of the strength of the Government in the time of emergency, such a representation which would go a long way to deter any foreign government from stirring up strife with us. Its value lies in that line more than any other, and, in view of past events, such value is the most potent of all.

"Aside from all this, the review was of the most practical use in that it instilled the right feeling in the *personnel* of the vessels. According to the utterance of one writer on the pageant, 'That vague but powerful force known as *morale* was intensified in all of them.' This pretty well covers the ground. The pageant was of extreme value in that respect. We have at length had visual evidence that the United States has at last arrived at the point of a first-rate naval power, and that it has come to stay, the opinion of carping critics to the contrary notwithstanding."

Another cause of newspaper comment is the chance which this review gives to discuss past and future growths of the navy. A common view is that expressed by the Pittsburg *Dispatch*:

"It is noteworthy that the fleet under review yesterday contained more than twice as many armored vessels as the entire United States Navy possessed in the war with Spain; while of battle-ships, cruisers, and other vessels twice as many as in this fleet are either absent on service or are in process of construction. So that the fact is that our navy, built and building, is four to six times what it was in the Spanish-American war.

"Every one who takes the trouble to recall the effect of that war knows that its revelation to Europe of the effectiveness of our modern navy caused governments previously scornful or inimical to rush forward with professions of friendship and conciliation. If the navy of 1898 caused Europe to recognize that the United States must be conciliated, who can doubt that a navy five or six times the size is a complete defense of the nation against any foreign attack?"

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* is of the same mind, believing that a navy "less than this would neither be prudent nor satisfactory to the American people, who have not forgotten the phenomenal record made by our ships and men during the Spanish war of 1898." Similarly, the Toledo *Blade*, after calling attention to the size of the fleet assembled at Oyster Bay, and showing that no other country, save Great Britain, could boast a more effective one, concludes:

"And yet a quarter of a century ago the American Navy was the laughing-stock of the world. At that time there were few ships of modern construction, and these were in the nature of experiments. The great navy has been built since that time, and it now commands the admiration and respect of the world. There is widespread belief that the American Navy is now large enough and it is probable that after the construction of vessels now designed the country will be content to replace those worn out or which have become back numbers. The navy has cost a mint of money, but until the coming of the millennium no first-class world power can get along without one."

So, while there is gratification at the present condition of the navy, many papers are satisfied to let it remain as it is, without trying to keep up the fast rate of growth. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* puts the question thus: "If our navy is already second in effectiveness, and we have nothing to fear from the leader, is that not an argument against further expansion as unnecessary?—especially when France and England are both curtailing their naval progress."

SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS ON INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

"CUBA must work out its own salvation," says the Baltimore *News*, expressing thus in brief the decision of perhaps the major part of the American press. Some papers there are, however, who agree with the Boston *Journal* that "the United States may have to straighten out things in Cuba before this trouble is over." And yet others are even more decided. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for instance, says that "it is not to be denied that the men who have taken up arms against the Palma Government have a number of substantial grievances," and that "they are fighting now for the right of suffrage, and their insurrection has the same justification as the insurrection against the tyranny of Spain." "Cuba ought to have been annexed to the United States in the first place," continues *The Inquirer*, "and to that conclusion it must come at last." Similarly the Chicago *Tribune*, while acknowledging that "this country has an abundance of perplexing domestic problems to deal with," and that "it is not ambitious for a territory of Cuba, which would be insistent on Statehood," is forced to grant, reluctantly, that there can hardly be an escape from annexation if the Cubans shall prove that they are unable to give due protection to the vast material interests which are concentrated in Cuba.

Most of the editorial comment is decidedly conservative, however. "It will be wise to go slowly in this Cuban affair," says the Chicago *Journal*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* makes this plea for the independence of Cuba:

"If the Cubans are ever to have a stable government, they must work it out for themselves. This country is bound to protect them from foreign aggression, but is equally bound itself to respect their independence. We want no more dependencies, and we could not, at the present stage of political development, admit Cuba as one of the United States. In this we believe American

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opinion to be practically unanimous, and we do not doubt that the policy of the Government will be persistently in accord with it."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has "no sympathy for the Cuban rebels," believing that "the problem of self-government must be worked out by peaceable means or self-government will not last."

Attention is called by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to the fact that while, to the Cuban mind, "intervention and annexation are interchangeable terms," such is not really the case. "As a matter of fact," remarks *The Dispatch*, "whether we have to intervene or not, intervention does not necessarily mean annexation," and it would not in this case because already "we have all the insular possessions we can uncomfortably digest." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is likewise among those papers which take the middle ground of possible intervention.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is one of the papers which hold that annexation is inevitable—"not only inevitable, but that it can not be postponed many years longer." And the Washington *Post* is even more in a hurry. "Why does the President hesitate?" it asks, and to show the grounds for the question, continues:

"As there is no question of the right of President Roosevelt to intervene with the military strength of the United States, neither can there be any reasonable question of his duty to do so if the situation in the island is as bad as the latest credible advices indicate. Why the President refuses to act is as inexplicable as are the efforts of his representatives in Washington to minimize the dangers and assume an attitude of calm indifference. Should the Palma Government fall—and this manifestly is within the range of unremote probabilities—chaos will reign in the island republic for a greater or less period. The President would then be face to face with a more delicate and embarrassing situation than at present exists, for he would be compelled to send soldiers or sailors there to protect life and property, restore order, and assist in the rehabilitation of the Government."

In Cuba the desire for our intervention is apparently confined to the insurgent party. "They seem to have expected us to take fire at their first call to arms and interfere at once in their behalf," says the Washington *Star*. "Instead of that," *The Star* continues, "sentiment generally has been with the Palma Government." The possible incentive of the insurrection is found by a number of papers in this very desire for American intervention, followed by possible annexation of the island. The Boston *Herald* puts it thus:

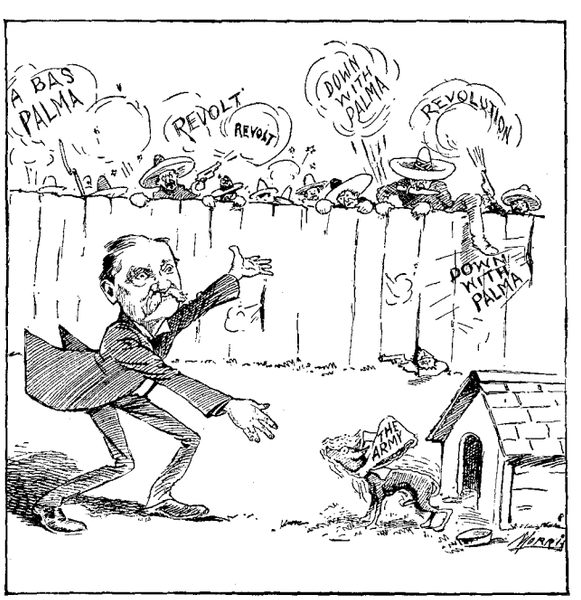
"It would not be strange if there were a financial syndicate behind the Cuban revolutionists. If Cuba could be annexed to this country and Cuban sugar and tobacco could be brought in duty free it would give a value to Cuban land far greater than that real estate now possesses."

On the other hand, for the Government, President Palma is quoted in the Associated-Press dispatches as confident of his ability to suppress the disturbance without our assistance. In his own words, when asked concerning American intervention:

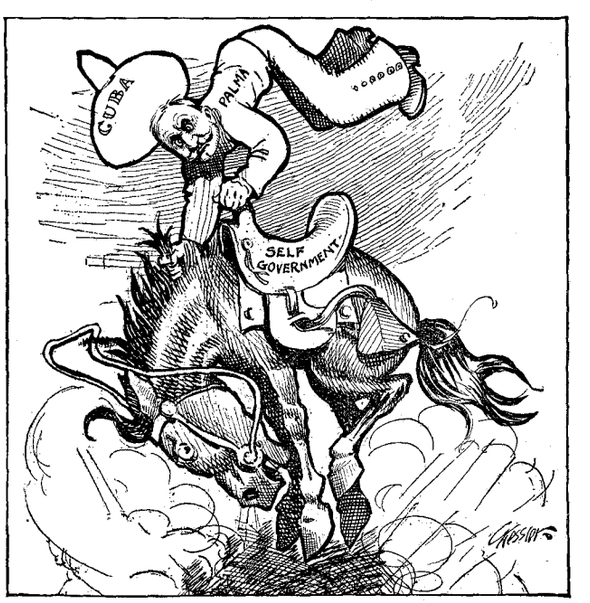
"That matter has not been under consideration because we believe we can control the situation without any outside aid. We shall put down this senseless rebellion by force, and we feel amply confident of our ability to do it. We were not prepared, for a blow of such a character, altho we knew several months ago that they were conspiring; but we soon will have sufficient men and arms to dominate the rebels. There may be some isolated encounters and desultory fighting, but we will be in a position to protect all interests."

THE DISAPPEARING DEATH-PENALTY.

A STUDY of the world's jurisprudence of the past fifty years has convinced Mr. Thomas Speed Mosby, pardon attorney to the Governor of Missouri, that the death-penalty is destined to disappear entirely from the penal code. Mr. Mosby, we learn from the Johnstown (Pa.) *Democrat*, is fighting for the abolition of capital punishment in his own State, which he would put in line with Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, the five States in which it has already been done away with. Not content with historical evidence that the general trend of American legislation has been and still is against the infliction of the death-penalty, he wrote to the attorney-generals of the different States of the Union asking their opinion as to whether capital punishment tended to diminish capital crime. The result of these inquiries is published in *Harper's Weekly*. We there learn that in the five States already named the attorney-generals have noted no increase in capital crime. Of the other forty men questioned, only twenty-two answered. Sixteen of these declared themselves clearly as of the opinion that capital punishment does tend to diminish capital crime. Two were positive in their conviction that



PRESIDENT PALMA—"Sic 'em, Brutus!"
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.



"CAN HE STAY ON?"
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

PARLOUS TIMES FOR CUBA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the death-penalty does not tend to diminish capital crime, while four gave qualified answers. The attorney-general of Iowa reported that capital punishment was abolished in his State several years ago, but was again enacted by the Legislature "because of the increase of murders in the State." This leads Mr. Mosby to comment as follows:

"It does not follow, of course, that these sequent murders were *con*sequent upon the abolition of the death-penalty. Singularly enough, the experience of Maine has been quite the reverse of this. The death-penalty was abolished in Maine in 1876. In 1883 it was reenacted for the crime of murder alone. In 1885, just two years later, the Governor of Maine, in his message, referring to the death-penalty, remarked that there had been 'an unusual number of cold-blooded murders within the State during the two years last past,' and that the change in the law relating to murder had not afforded the protection anticipated. Two years later, in 1887, the death-penalty was again abolished, and advices from Maine are to the effect that the sentiment of the people of that State is so strongly against capital punishment that there is little likelihood that the death-penalty will ever be reestablished there."

Mr. Mosby goes on to state that America long ago took the lead in discrediting "those laws that dip the finger in human blood to write the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.'" Speaking in 1826, Judge Joseph Story said: "There are not in the code of the Union, and probably not in that of any single State, more than ten crimes to which the sober judgment of legislation now affixes the punishment of death. England, indeed, counts in her bloody catalog more than one hundred and sixty capital offenses; but the dawn of a brighter day is opening upon her." Since then, says Mr. Mosby, the death-penalty has been removed from at least one hundred and fifty-six offenses in England. We read further:

"And with us the same humane tendency has prevailed. When Judge Story spoke, the death-penalty was the law and custom of every American State. It now stands abolished in five of them, and instead of there being 'not more than ten' capital offenses in any of the States, there are not that many in a single one of them to-day. Of the forty States having capital punishment, nineteen have but one capital crime; nine States have two; three States have three; five have four; two have six; one has seven, and but one State has as many as eight capital crimes. The tendency is aptly illustrated by the case of Massachusetts, which, as a colony, prescribed the death-penalty for twelve different offenses, while now she prescribes it for murder alone.

"In the number of offenses for which the death-penalty is prescribed, Virginia leads, with eight capital offenses; Louisiana comes next, with seven; and Missouri and Delaware are third, with six each. Murder is punishable by death in forty States; rape in sixteen; treason in ten.

"It will doubtless be admitted that there is quite as much loyalty and just as little treason in the thirty-five States whose statutes do not punish treason with death as will be found in the ten States whose statutes impose the death-penalty for this great offense. By the laws of Delaware, Virginia, and Missouri, kidnaping is punishable by death. But in the other forty-two States the homes of the people are not less secure from this species of invasion. In Colorado murder is punishable by death—excepting in cases where the crime is proven by circumstantial evidence alone. But within the past few years Colorado has suffered more from homicidal violence than has the adjoining State of Kansas, where murderers go to prison for life. Death is the penalty for murder in all Kentucky, yet in some sections murder of family foes is a matter of family pride. We read and hear much more of the crime of rape in those States where rape is punishable by death than we do in those States where it is not so punished. Illinois, with her large negro population, suffers no more from the crime of rape than does her neighbor Missouri; and yet Missouri prescribes the death penalty for this crime, while Illinois does not."

In Mr. Mosby's own State, we learn from the Kansas City *Star*, two crimes have recently been added to the list of capital offenses, namely, train-robbing and kidnaping. But the same paper adds:

"The trend of public sentiment throughout the State has been toward the abolition of the death-penalty. From the number of country newspapers that have entered a particularly active canvass for that change it is quite certain that the movement will be carried into the next Legislature."

MR. HILL'S WARNING TO THE NATION.

IT has been urged by manufacturers and promoters that the United States has outgrown its dependence upon agriculture. Now Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, a prophet not without honor even in his own country, proclaims the opposite view, and supports his opinion with statements and statistics which are attracting the attention of the press throughout the country. Mr. Hill's words of prophecy and warning reach the public through a recent address at the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul, which the New York *Herald* regards as "one of the most notable contributions ever made to American economic science." Even more enthusiastic is the Washington *Times*, which describes Mr. Hill's address as one "which a czar might well make compulsory reading, or on which voters might profitably be compelled to pass examination."

"There must be a national revolt," declares this man who has demonstrated his power of foresight in the launching and developing of great enterprises, "against the worship of manufacture and trade as the only forms of progressive activity and the false notion that wealth built upon these at the sacrifice of the fundamental form of wealth production can endure." The first requisite, he argues, is "a clear recognition on the part of the whole people, from the highest down to the lowest, that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable occupation for man, to which every other is subsidiary and to which all else must in the end yield." Assuming the mantle of a prophet he predicts that our present industrial era will soon pass, leaving us face to face with a crisis of American history. Then our only bulwark against national disaster, he urges, will be the more intelligent development of our vast agricultural resources. At present, he states, "agriculture, in the most intelligent meaning of the term, is something almost unknown in the United States." In its place we have "a light scratching of the soil and the gathering of all it can be made to yield by the most rapidly exhaustive methods."

He finds his omens of disaster in the rapid increase of our population and in certain statistics which indicate that before the middle of the century "our mineral resources will have been so nearly exhausted that the industries related to them must fall into a minor place." The most wonderful achievement of this age, he remarks pessimistically, is "the incredible activity with which we are exhausting our inheritance of coal and iron." To quote more fully from Mr. Hill's remarkable paper, which, in spite of its depressing tone, is hailed as "not a wail, but a warning":

"Within forty-four years we shall have to meet the wants of more than two hundred million people. In less than twenty years from this moment the United States will have 130,000,000 people. Where are these people, not of some dim, distant age, but of this very generation now growing to manhood, to be employed and how supported? When the searchlight is thus suddenly turned on we recognize not a mere speculation, but the grim face of that specter which confronts the unemployed, tramping hateful streets in hope of food and shelter. . . . . .

"In the year 1950, so far as our own resources are concerned, we will approach an ironless age. For a population of 200,000,000 people our home supply of iron will have retreated almost to the company of the precious metals. There is no substitute whose production and preparation for practical use is not far more expensive. Not merely our manufacturing industries, but our whole complex industrial life, so intimately built upon cheap iron and coal, will feel the strain and must suffer realinement. The peril

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is not one of remote geologic time, but of this generation. And where is there a sign of preparation for it? . . . . . .

"Only one-half of the land in private ownership is now tilled. That tillage does not produce one-half of what the land might be made to yield, without losing an atom of its fertility. Yet the waste of our treasure has proceeded so far that the actual value of the soil for productive purposes has already deteriorated more than it should have done in five centuries of use. There is, except in isolated and individual cases, little approaching intensive agriculture in the United States. There are only the annual skimming of the rich cream, the exhaustion of virgin fertility, the extraction from the earth by the most rapid process of its productive powers, the deterioration of life's sole maintenance. And all this with that army of another hundred million people marching in plain sight toward us, and expecting and demanding that they shall be fed. . . . . .

"Every farm properly cared for should be worth more money for each year of its life. The increase of population and demand, the growth of the cities and markets, and the development of diversified farming with density of settlement should assure a large increment. Even where large quantities of new and fertile land are opened, these influences, together with the lowest cost of transportation in the world, should make the growth of values steady.

"Within the twenty years between 1880 and 1900 the aggregate value of farm lands and improvements, including buildings, declined in every one of the New England and Middle States, except Massachusetts alone. The total decrease in value for these ten States of the first asset of a civilized people is more than $300,000,000. Nor is the attempted explanation by the Census Bureau of this shrinkage either adequate or convincing. Even the great and fertile State of Ohio, in the Middle West, showed a decline of more than $60,000,000.

"On the new lands of the West, where once the wheat yield was from twenty to thirty bushels an acre, it is now from twelve to eighteen. . . . . .

"In manufactures we have come to consider small economies so carefully that the difference of a fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by-product of something formerly consigned to the scrap heap, makes the difference between profit and bankruptcy. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration. We are satisfied with a national average annual product of $11.38 per acre, at the cost of diminishing annual return from the same fields, when we might just as well secure from two to three times that sum. . . . If a process for extracting metallic wealth from rocks were to be discovered to-morrow, such as to assure the country an added volume of $1,000,000,000 in wealth every year the nation would talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be but a trifle when compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States."

The Government, urges Mr. Hill, should establish "a small model farm on its own land in every rural Congressional district, later perhaps in every county in the agricultural States." He pleads, moreover, that the new crusade be proclaimed everywhere, "from the Executive chamber, from the editorial office, from the platform, and above all from every college classroom and from every little schoolhouse in the land."

So far as concerns the situation of the day, assents *The Evening Post* (New York), "Mr. Hill's point is unquestionably well taken." "Mr. Hill has shown qualities not vastly different from those that have made great seers and prophets," asserts the New York *Evening Sun*. If we follow his advice, it adds, one result will be "something of a return of the old-time simplicity," and "there will be less need for worrying about the obliteration of men." The Boston *Herald* regards his utterance as "sensational," and adds:

"It is impossible for the United States to continue long to have more people within its borders than it can provide maintenance for. When that time comes, we shall have emigration instead of immigration. Famine and those minor afflictions due to insufficient sustenance will diminish population if an arrested birth-rate does not produce that result years before the margin of bare subsistence has been reached."

The New York *Times* regards Mr. Hill's suggested remedial measures as "admirable," but goes on to say:

"In the mean time it is to be noted that the best possible system of model farms would not check the exhaustion of our coal and iron. But here also it is possible that the outlook is not so desperate as might be inferred. Electricity may take the place of coal as a source of mechanical power; there is water-power enough in the valley of the Delaware alone, if properly used, to afford a half-million horse-power—and the Delaware is but one valley in scores of the same fruitful capacity. Nor is the prospect for iron hopeless. Mr. Hill speaks of the 'enormous supply' in the Orient, and with the probable advance in transportation and utilization iron in the Orient will be made available in fifty years more completely than iron in Pennsylvania was fifty years ago. But one thing is plain. We can not go very far on the path across

HEARST INDEPENDENT.

HEARST—"I'm going to ride on the Independent League boat—don't hold your old ark for me"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

American
HEARST
IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S PLACE TO ROCK THE BABY AND MAKE THE DISHES
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS IS WRONG
UNSETTLEMENT HOUSE
EAST-SIDE
BETTER A DISH OF HERBS WITH DISCONTENT THAN THE STALLED OX WITHOUT A STRIKE
WORKING EVENING CLASSES IN CLASS HATRED
YOUR WAGES ARE BEING STOLEN FROM YOU
$100 FOR THE BEST 100 WORDS ESSAY ON HOW TO BE DISCONTENTED THOUGH PROSPEROUS

THE GREAT EAST-SIDE UNSETTLEMENT WORKER.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON MR. HEARST.

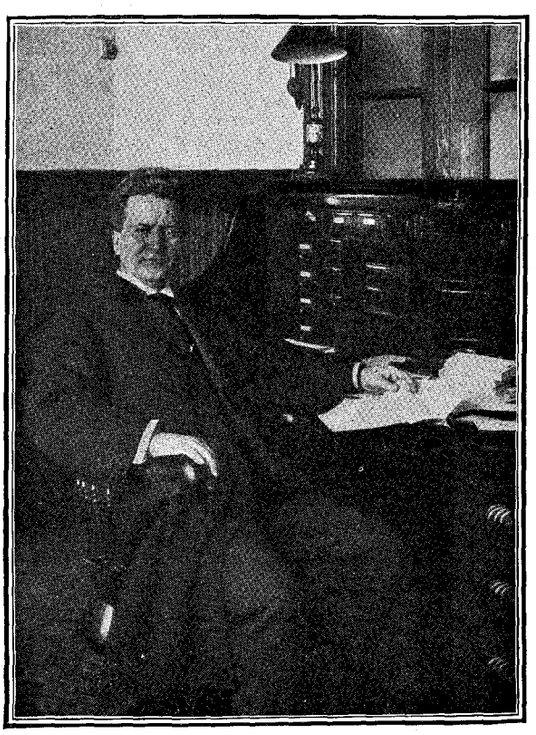
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the next half century without realizing that our present tariff policy, which puts a premium on the exhaustion of our own supplies of metals and fuel and wood and increases the cost of the supplies from abroad, must be abandoned. That is a point which Mr. Hill does not forget."

The Detroit *Free Press* thinks it "absurd" to say that the mineral wealth of this country "can ever be exhausted," as "the deposits of minerals are not bounded by our present specific knowledge of their locations." According to the Indianapolis *News*, "Mr. Hill has indeed touched a problem as vital in its relation as he has estimated it." The press as a whole indorses Mr. Hill's plea for intensive agriculture as a sound gospel.

SOME STATE RESULTS.

LEADING Democratic papers do not find much ground for encouragement in the recent State elections and primaries. The most important of these is the Vermont election, in which Fletcher D. Proctor (Rep.), son of Senator Proctor, was elected Governor by a majority of some 15,000 over Percival W. Clement, who ran as an independent Republican, indorsed by the Democrats. In its bearing on the fall campaign there is "no comfort" in this election for the Democratic party, admits the New York *World* (Dem.); and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) thinks it indicates that the Republicans are "safely in the saddle." So far as the Vermont election has any national significance, agrees the New York *Times* (Dem.), "it shows that the party alinement holds good and that the Democrats have made no progress in regaining public confidence." Some of the Democratic papers, however, recall the fact that only once in the past twenty-five years has the country failed to go Democratic in November when the Republican majority in Vermont has fallen below 25,000, or failed to go Republican when the majority has risen above that figure. The present majority falls 10,000 short of the required 25,000. Unless this sign fails, therefore, they argue, November will see a Democratic Congress elected.



From a stereograph, copyrighted, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

His candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in Wisconsin was defeated in the first trial of the primary law which the Senator had himself introduced.

Another interesting political feature of the week was the defeat of Senator La Follette's candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Wisconsin, in the first trial of the very primary law which the Senator had given the State as a safeguard against boss rule. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) thinks perhaps the Wisconsin voters took this way of reminding La Follette that he is getting to be something of a boss himself.

FLETCHER D. PROCTOR.

His election to the governorship of Vermont, "the barometer State," is regarded as a good omen by Republicans throughout the country.

In the Maine campaign most attention was attracted by the speech of Secretary Taft, in which he declares that the issue of the Congressional campaign this fall is President Roosevelt himself. It is considered likely that this speech will be widely circulated as a campaign document. After speaking of the President's policy and the importance of electing a Congress in harmony with the Executive, Mr. Taft continued:

"It is, therefore, just and fair to say that the issue of the present campaign does not involve merely the approval or disapproval of Mr. Roosevelt's policy, but it involves the question whether that policy shall be carried to a successful issue, or shall be defeated by a vote of want of confidence.

"It has been suggested at times, as if it were a ground for criticizing the Republican party and the Congressmen who now go back to their constituents for a judgment upon their course, that they propose to make Mr. Roosevelt the issue in this campaign. They do propose to make Mr. Roosevelt the issue; not in what he has said, but in what he has done and what the party has upheld him in doing. The Republican majority in the House and Senate have loyally accepted Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, have approved his recommendations, and have stood by him in formulating into legislation that which should enable him to carry out his policy.

"Is it wonderful then that the Republican party asks, and the Republican members of the House of Representatives ask, that the electors of the country, in determining whether a Republican or Democratic majority shall appear in the next House of Representatives, shall make their decision turn on the question, 'Do we approve the course of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States, or do we disapprove it?' The magic of Theodore Roosevelt's name in winning votes, and the deep-seated confidence that the American people have in his patriotism, in the sincerity of his sympathy with all the people, rich and poor alike, in the courage of his convictions, in his great ability and tremendous energy, and in his intense interest in effecting results which shall inure to the benefit of all the people, and especially the less fortunate, may be legitimately used to secure a return of a Republican House to support and sustain him for the remainder of his Administration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT a mockery that in the country where spelling reform is really needed the Czar makes no move!—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE ease with which Judge Parker landed the presidency of the American Bar Association seems to indicate the wisdom of not aiming too high.—*The Detroit News.*

MR. JEROME has expressed his opinion of Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst's opinion of Mr. Jerome will be forthcoming as soon as Mr. Brisbane can find time to write it.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE THREATENED SUICIDE OF CUBA.

IT would not surprise the European press to see Cuba's existence as an independent State terminated as a result of the present insurrection. One journal says that to give Cuba her present free status was to open battle with "the elemental forces of the world," namely, racial unfitness, the domination of religious superstition, and the greed for office evinced by the incompetent majority. The commercial interests of outside peoples, both in Europe and on the American continent, seem to see in annexation to the United States their only safeguard.

The leading Havana organ, the *Discusion*, passionately denounces the rebels, not so much for their insurrection against a particular government as for their conscious or unconscious treason against the republic, which the annexationists now have reason to wish to see absorbed by the United States. The *Discusion* says:

"The revolt against the government, against the powers legitimately constituted, in order to obtain by arms the reparation of certain grievances or the satisfaction of political aspirations, was unjustifiable and worthy of censure. But those who directed the absurd movement we will not here accuse of consciously sinning against patriotic duty as Cubans. If, however, it should appear, and we are loth to believe it possible, that the promoters of the revolutionary movement aim at the destruction of that which should be sacred and inviolate in the eyes of every Cuban, namely, the supremacy of the republic, then the revolution becomes a very different thing, a thing monstrous and sinister. It is no longer merely a revolution against the country, it is a revolution against the republic."

The writer later on speaks with detestation of the "sinister intervention movement, or, to speak plainly, the proposition of annexation to the United States," as likely to rouse "the indignation of all men of right mind and of true and exalted patriotism."

Annexation is a thing which would be of advantage to certain American financiers, and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) half suspects that the rebellion may be fomented by such outside influences. Thus:

"We have seen how in Hawaii and other places American financial combinations employ annexation for their own ends, and for this purpose encourage insurrection. Are the Cuban insurgents the conscious agents or the dupes of such an enterprise? In any case, if the exploits of these rebels are allowed to continue, the result will be the suicide of Cuba."

The Paris *Temps*, deploring the rebellion as likely to result in the intervention of the United States, remarks:

"We must hope that there is not in store for Cuba one of those guerrilla campaigns such as Spain underwent there from 1868 to 1878. The great protector, Uncle Sam, would not tolerate such a thing for more than ten weeks."

The Standard (London) thinks that the condition of Cuba illustrates "the foolishness of forcing democratic institutions upon a people who possess none of the civic qualities as they are understood in a modern state." This journal, like *The Daily News* (London), thinks that the United States may be compelled to declare over the island "the nearest American equivalent to a protectorate." Says the London *Daily Mail*:

"The United States for the moment decline to intervene. But great peoples can not indefinitely neglect their duties, and whatever the influence of intervention on the political situation in the United States, if the rebellion is not speedily stamped out intervention must come. Territory over which America exercises a protectorate can not be left to anarchy and savage bloodshed. From the British standpoint, there can be no cause to dread an American annexation."

American intervention is likely to be necessitated by regard for the trade interest of this country, remarks the Birmingham *Post* in the following words:

"Unless President Palma speedily displays greater ability in coping with the situation, Cuba may be confronted with the danger of losing its status of independence. The United States will not long countenance anarchy among a people whom it has been accustomed to regard as liable to its rule, especially as, in the present instance, such disorder interferes with the position of Cuba as a contributor to the commercial prosperity of America."

The German and Austrian papers are contemplating Cuba's annexation to the United States as a very possible outcome of the rebellion, especially if President Palma fails in restoring tranquillity to the island at once. In the words of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"Should President Palma fail in quelling this uprising, it is not possible that intervention from Washington can be avoided, followed probably by annexation. This final step would at any rate

OLD BRANDS AND NEW SMOKERS.

SPAIN TO UNCLE SAM—"Excuse my smiling, I know those cigars!"
—*Punch* (London).

obviate the danger to the United States of being called upon for armed intervention at every five years' interval."

The *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna) remarks:

"Since the conclusion of the Spanish-American war the island of Cuba has enjoyed independence as a republic, excepting that it was under the guardianship of the United States. Subsequently the American elements of the population have gained in ascendency, and as these elements of population belong to the working classes, they do not represent the American *élite*. Nevertheless, they have had much influence on the domestic affairs of the island and on the creation of the present crisis. . . . In many newspapers it is stated that the rebels are supported by American money, and that the aim of the Americans is to bring about annexation to the United States."

In contradiction to this the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks: "We can not think that the United States has any plans of annexation in view, which would arouse in the South and Central American States the deepest distrust. Even annexation might not restore permanent order to Cuba. Why should not the Cubans undertake a revolution against American as they did against Spanish domination, and as they are now doing against President Palma?" "The powerful and land-grabbing hand of the American Union," declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "is drawing nearer and nearer to Cuba. The inevitable has happened. As the United States has swept the whole archipelago, so, sooner or later, in some form or other, will she carry off this favored island, and what better fate could befall Cuba?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IVAN AS A FREE MAN.

NICHOLAS II.—"Great Scott! And is that all they taught you at the Douma!" —*Rire* (Paris).

THE VISION OF THE CZAR.

PEOPLE—"Look and take warning—that is what the people of Russia will one day raise in St. Petersburg."
—*Campana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

TWO WARNINGS.

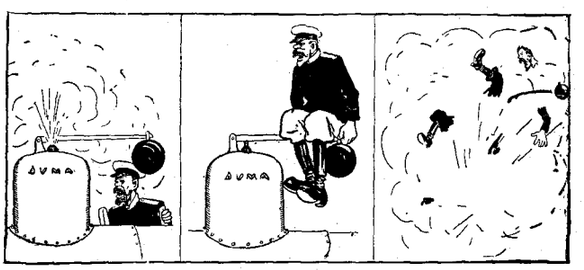
RUSSIAN HATRED OF THE GRAND DUKES.

WHILE a hundred Charlotte Cordays are abroad in Russia to-day, and the Czar in Peterhof is doubling his guards in terror at the thought that some slender revolutionary, possibly a girl of seventeen summers, may penetrate with a bomb into his palace, the people at large, says Mr. Mackenzie Wallace in the London *Times*, are nursing and expressing their utter execration for the grand dukes. These imperial relatives of the Czar were not conspicuous for valor in the late war, and altho their immoral lives do not shock the sensibilities of the ordinary Russian, their avarice and rapacity rouse him to secret fury. It is for the grand duke that the bomb is made, and any member of the Red Guard is ready and willing to fling it under his horses' feet or through the window of his reception-room. Says Mr. Wallace:

"Of the imperial relatives of the Czar it must be said they are lacking in something, not to put too fine a point upon it. They do not, indeed, exert the political influence that is attributed to them, altho their reputation in that respect is likely to cost some of them their lives.

"The irregularities of their lives do not greatly perturb the conscience of a people as deficient as the Russians are in their standard of moral virtues, but a Russian historian supplies a good descriptive phrase: 'The virtues of the first grand dukes of Moscow were less valorous than lucrative.'

"Everywhere I find the grand dukes spoken of with positive aversion such as I have nowhere detected in reference to the Czar, and always the secret is the popular belief in their lucrative virtues. Had they been valorous during the recent war they might have been tolerated a little longer; but among all classes one hears the complaint uttered in angry, threatening tones that they enrich themselves at the people's expense and render no service in return, which is a tolerable paraphrase of Kluchovsky's more polished sentence. The expropriation of landowners without compensation stands some chance of becoming a popular cry, because if carried into effect it would reach the grand dukes, who are held to be selfish, corrupt, and domineering, and if the distracted nation is unanimous in any one of its multitudinous demands it is in the insistence that this vicious incubus shall be removed."



SILLY NICK SITS ON THE SAFETY-VALVE.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GOVERNMENT WAR ON GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

THE largest party in German politics is the least influential, says Dr. Theodore Barth, in the Berlin *Nation*. This party is the Socialists. The other political parties ignore them, and the Government will not recognize them. No Government employment, not even the meanest, is ever given to a Socialist, and they are excluded from the lowest and humblest grade of teachers in the public schools. In this estimate of Socialists and Socialism Germany differs from most civilized countries of the world, not excepting England. Mr. Barth declares:

"Numerically the Social Democracy, in the German Empire generally and in Prussia in particular, is the most powerful of all political parties, representing as it does one-fourth of the population. Now it is strange that this party has almost no influence in the affairs of state. In Prussia no employment which has the remotest relation with the public administration, not even the very humble post of night watchman, is ever given to a Socialist. The Socialists are excluded not only from Government offices, but also from those of their cantons or communes, and even from the work of elementary education. This is a condition of things which is not met with in any other country in the world."

He cites an example which shows how completely Socialism is ostracized by the Government of Germany and affirms that the Socialists take it as a matter of course that they should be thus ignored—unconscious of their own helplessness and the dangers to their party existence as the Gauls who laughed and clapped their hands in amusement while witnessing as a novel sight the way in which Cæsar's engines hurled the huge stones and javelins against the fortifications of their doomed city. Thus:

"Not only are the followers of Socialism in Prussia absolutely excluded from public office of any kind, but it frequently happens that they are treated by the powers that be as no more than

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

political pariahs. Recently the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, when he had to appoint some one to the post of teaching gymnastics and a candidate appeared who belonged to the Socialist party, made the startling declaration that he could not confer the office on such a person, because no adherent of the Socialist party possessed a moral disposition suited for the work of teaching and education. But the most remarkable characteristic of the present political condition of things in Prussia is not so much the attitude of the Government as embodied in this astounding declaration of the Minister of Public Instruction as the comparative indifference with which the Socialist party tolerates such manifestations of bureaucratic contempt. The so-called 'party of three millions' is persistently treated by the representatives of the Government as *canaille*, and has become so accustomed to this treatment that it rarely, and even then but feebly, offers any resistance."

The French Socialists are politically active and take high office in the republic, altho the Germans accuse them of not being aggressive enough. It is, however, the German party who must exert themselves in actual political work, says Mr. Barth, if they desire to advance their cause. This they can only do by amalgamating themselves with some other powerful party in the Reichstag, as the Laborites and extreme Socialist wing in England have put themselves under the banner of the Liberal party as represented by Campbell-Bannerman. To quote:

"The German Socialists exhaust themselves by internal conflicts, in theoretical discussions of the necessity for a general strike, for a struggle between the classes, and on the immoral political and social condition of things as they are. But while these discussions become broader and broader in scope and vaguer and vaguer in practical object, the Socialist party is being swept away farther and farther from the attainment of political power. They do not seem to understand how futile is a policy which fails to utilize the mighty forces of a party majority for the purpose of winning real and positive political victories. Beyond doubt the Socialist party up to the present time has done all in its power to isolate itself from all other sections of the population. It has looked upon this isolation as a secret of power, but in this isolation it will remain utterly powerless even if it succeed in attracting to itself hundreds of thousands of new electors. Only by political cooperation with other parties will the Social Democracy obtain a genuine political influence, and the party best fitted for such cooperative union, the party to which the Socialists should turn, is the democracy of the bourgeois class which makes for individual liberty, not for collective absolutism. If these two parties were united they might eventually initiate a policy of real reform."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEASICKNESS AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PATRIOTIC sentiment or prejudice, says the *Économiste Français* (Paris), has proved stronger than trade interests, travelers' convenience, and other material considerations in England in hindering the tunneling of the British Channel. "The project has suffered shipwreck through nothing else but the distrust fostered by a certain number of Englishmen against the French."

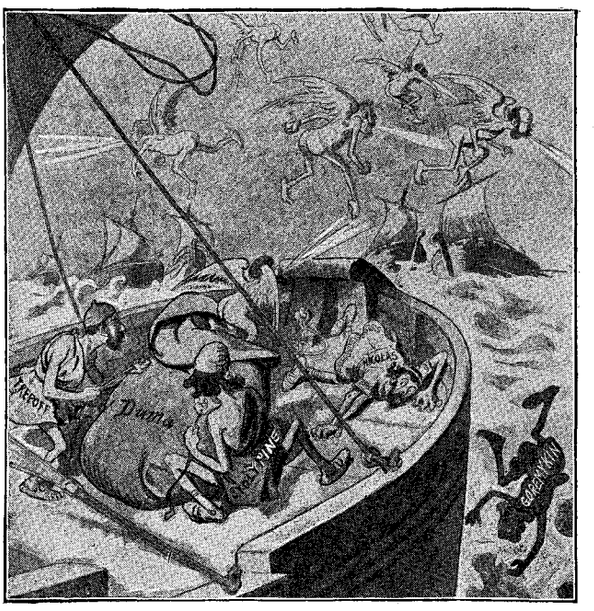
When the scheme was laid before so sober and conservative a body as the British Board of Trade it was immediately approved. An article written by Mr. Albert Sartiaux in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* (Paris) shows plainly why the Board of Trade accepted the idea of a Channel tunnel. It appears from published statistics that the trade of France with Germany and Belgium has increased during the last ten years at a much greater rate than the trade between France and England. Mr. Sartiaux states his case as follows:

"If we consult statistics, and especially the custom-house statistics, for successive years we shall see that our business with Great Britain is not growing as rapidly as our business with Belgium and Germany, that is with the countries with whom our face-to-face intercourse is more developed. Compare, for instance, our trade for the past ten years with our two most important neighbors, England and Germany. We learn from a comparison of custom-house returns that general trade between France and England has advanced between 1895 and 1904 from $383,000,000 to $444,000,000—an increase of 16 per cent. During the same period our commerce with Germany advanced from $158,600,000, to $235,400,000—an advance of nearly 50 per cent., three times more than the advance of our English trade."

The terrors of the deep, the narrow but tempestuous and tide-swept Channel, he says, cause the difference. People can travel by rail, in comparative ease, between Berlin and Paris; but the *mal de mer*—what a frightful obstacle it is to direct intercourse between London and Paris. To quote Mr. Bertiaux:

"Certainly the dread with which crossing the Channel is regarded springs from two causes. First of all is the fear of seasickness. We have seen many business men of the first order absolutely prostrated by seasickness in a Channel boat. Secondly, there are the embarking and disembarking, which necessitate the endurance of a sleepless night—an extremely disagreeable thing. Or else a day, or at least half a day, must be sacrificed for

THE RUSSIAN PUPPET-SHOW.
—*Nederlandsche Spectator* (Amsterdam).



THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.
Loosing new winds of tempest.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TWO BLOWS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

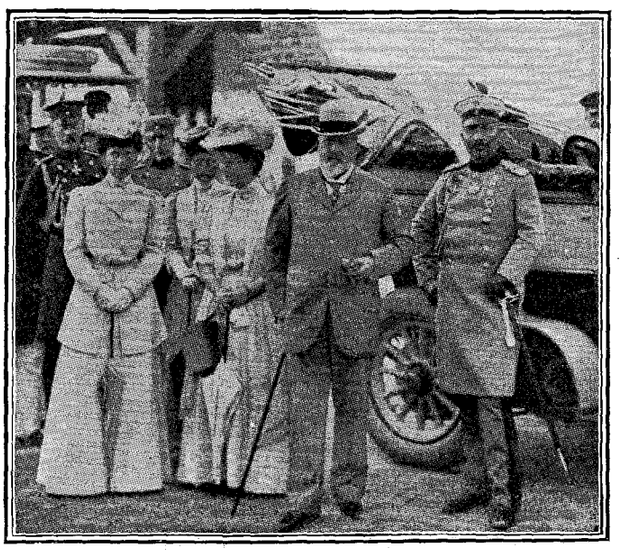
a daylight passage. A man of business shrinks from accepting either of these alternatives. On the other hand, it is certain that no business man, a Parisian or Belgian, would hesitate, even for a comparatively insignificant object to go to Brussels or Paris. He could start in the morning, spend five or six hours on business in either of the two capitals, and get home in a condition such as would enable him to enjoy complete rest, and in a physical state of fitness to resume next day his usual business."

Many other considerations of what he calls "brute calculation" are brought forth by this writer, who concludes as follows:

"There can be no possible doubt of the success of the project as an engineering feat, nor of the commercial return which it will yield, nor of the advantages it will bring to the commerce of both nations. It will, moreover, doubtless aid in developing those friendly relations which are necessary for maintaining the balance of power in Europe, and with it the peace of the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KISSES OF KINGS.

THE osculatory salutes exchanged by Edward VII. and William II. at Cronberg, says *Die Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), a brilliant Socialist weekly, show that the world has not advanced much since the Middle Ages. The enthusiasm with which these kisses of kings are chronicled by the general press is a bad sign of the times, for it argues servility and abject submission to the effete idea of monarchy. To quote:



THE SOCIALISTS BLAME THESE MONARCHS FOR KISSING EACH OTHER.

"'They kissed each other!' Such is the announcement made with a flourish of trumpets by the popular press. When in the gloomy time of the Middle Ages one monarch insulted another, or expressed a doubt as to his knightly prowess, or when two such sovereigns desired to possess the same lady, the same castle, or the same treasure, they immediately fell upon each other in furious combat, and their subjects, without understanding the cause of the affray, incontinently set to work to murder each other. As soon as the quarrel was settled, the great lords drank a bumper and kissed each other, and their subjects drowned their sorrows in beer. Many centuries have elapsed since then; we have parliamentary governments now, and in countries of really modern civilization monarchy is no more than an antique piece of furniture, to which, out of reverence for the past, or as an ornament, we accord a good place in our room. The funny thing is that while monarchy is thus modernized, the mind of the subjects is still medieval."

The kisses of Edward and William are hypocritical and mean nothing, the writer continues; the main peril for the peace of the world is the slavish disposition of those who deem them of importance and hail them with delirious joy. In his own words:

"It is not necessary to enjoy the intimacy of Edward VII. and William II. to learn that there is no love lost between them. A kiss, especially when exchanged on the neutral ground of Cronberg, can never change their real relations to each other. Still less can it alter the position of any realm in the constellation of nations. Yet one would suppose that at the sight of these royal kisses the Peace Congress is to consider its object half attained! And the dutiful subjects still drown their sorrows in beer over this realization of peace, and shed tears of joy when Edward and William duly and according to precedent press their cheeks together twice—or was it three times? It is not the failure of monarchs to kiss each other, but this servility, this slavish dependence on the smile or frown of those who do not owe their crowns to the people, that is most ominous, most full of real danger to the peace of the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN NATIONALISM AND COSMOPOLITANISM.

THE French politicians who are trying to kill nationalism in France, and introduce a spirit of socialistic internationalism, may learn a lesson from the United States, according to a writer in *The Edinburgh Review*. For while America, of all nations, possesses the strongest spirit of nationality, she also cherishes the most liberal cosmopolitanism. This springs from the fact, we are told, that America as a nation has an ideal, and this ideal has become part and parcel of an American's mental make-up. Life and society as formulated in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution embody the idea of universal brotherhood to an American citizen. On the one hand, his strong spirit of nationality, when imparted to the immigrant, overcomes the idiosyncrasies of the foreigner and absorbs him into the American nation, so, on the other hand, his recognition of equal rights in man, everywhere and of all nations, makes him thoroughly cosmopolitan. Speaking of nationality *The Review* says:

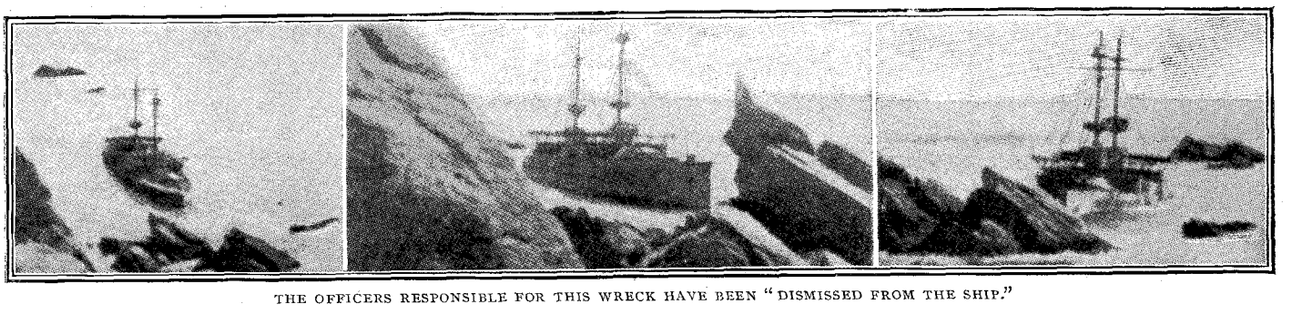
"What makes a nationality? Is it race, language, creed, climate, cookery, or any other of the important factors which give character to a social organism? Few questions are more commonly debated to-day, and in considering the answer the case of America is too often left out of sight. Yet no one looking straight at the facts can deny the existence of American nationality, which is in a sense the most potent of all, for none so readily assimilates alien elements. After a few years—so at least we are told, and with authority—the foreigner becomes an American. In England or France, even the children of immigrants grow up with a difference of which both they and their associates are conscious. One generation does not suffice to merge them into the type which results from the gradual evolution of instincts and temperament."

The writer proceeds to give the reasons for the potency of the national spirit in the Anglo-Saxon republic of this continent as follows:

"America, as a nation, rests more than any other in the world on an idea—or, if on a sentiment, then on the sentiment of allegiance to an idea. A man becomes an American when the ideas for which America stands have become part and parcel of his mental fabric, and this is easily accomplished by the very nature of those ideas. A coherent theory of life and society expressed itself in the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution, and America's assimilating power is largely due to the creed of universal brotherhood, the cosmopolitan principle, which lay behind those elaborate formulations. Nationality must always imply a community of historic associations; and whoever is brought into contact with Americans finds them conceiving of their commonwealth as a vast society bound together from the first by faith in a common group of ideas. Nowhere else does intellectual agreement—the agreement of admiration—count for so much in nationality, nowhere does inherited temperament go for so little."

American nationalism, he tells us, far from developing the Little Pedlington spirit of narrowness and exclusiveness actually

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WRECK HAVE BEEN "DISMISSED FROM THE SHIP."

develops the widest and most liberal feeling of cosmopolitanism. He accounts for it in this way:

"From all this there follows the negative consequence that, of all civilized men, the American is the most readily cosmopolitan. In order to understand and sympathize he has less to divest himself of, because the very essence of his nationality consists in the practical affirmation of ideas which have no special local character. We can say, if we like, that Englishmen and Frenchmen inherit a cultus, whereas Americans do not; or, with about equal truth, that American nationality consists in principles, that of European peoples in prejudices. The resultant fact is, anyhow, that whereas the cosmopolitan Englishman is apt to have lost something, the cosmopolitan American has almost always gained."

THE LOSS OF THE "MONTAGU."

THE total loss of the $7,500,000 British battle-ship *Montagu* on the rocks off Lundy Island has been followed by a court-martial, the sentence of which was that Captain Adair, the commander, and Lieutenant Dathan, the navigating officer, were found guilty of stranding and losing their vessel through "negligence and neglect," and were dismissed from their ship, tho not from the service, with a reprimand. The commander on the fatal cruise was under orders to make certain experiments in wireless telegraphy, we are told, and in his zeal to carry out these scientific operations he neglected to watch the course of his vessel under a slack neap tide and in a heavy fog. The British press generally approve of the sentence, altho some naval men of great experience say the sentence is absurd and was dictated by a desire to save the Government from blame in losing a ship for which the taxpayers had supplied the funds, and it should have been, considering the circumstances, acquittal or else dismissal from the service. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) attributes the accident to the overtaxing of naval commanders, and remarks:

"Something more than courage and discipline are required for navigation in a fog, and we are asking a good deal of human nature when we expect the same man to be equally proficient in sea-craft and in wireless telegraphy or engineering. The tendency of the scientifically disposed sailor is to think too lightly of the purely maritime part of his profession. It all seems so simple in comparison with his science. Yet it is never simple, and no books can teach it. . . . We shall need to take the utmost care, as we go forward with the new scheme of naval education, that we do not forget seamanship in our anxiety to be scientific. That is the moral of the *Montagu*, so far as the disaster is not merely referred to human error."

The Manchester *Guardian*, however, rebukes the two unfortunate officers in the most unmeasured terms as follows:

"On their own showing they were guilty of blunders, miscalculations, and lapses of the most primitive character. . . . Their apprehensions were not about Lundy, but about Hartland Point, which lies well to the southeast. Captain Adair and Lieutenant Dathan were the only officers who knew anything of the ship's movements. Yet they contented themselves with rough estimates, they neglected to read the sailing directions, and so absurdly exaggerated the force of a slack neap tide, and they went below, so that the ship was in charge of others, ignorant of her position and ill instructed as to the precautions necessary under the circumstances."

Nicknames in the British Parliament.—Nicknames in the British Navy have been prohibited. The wit of the fo'c's'tle, like the sea lawyer, has been voted a pest, and the captain may not be called "an old sea dog" or the chaplain a "sky pilot." In the House of Commons, we are told by the London *World*, half-a-dozen members, comprising both Ministerialists and Opposition, have been fixing labels, more or less complimentary, to certain politicians whom they unanimously characterize under certain epigrammatic phrases. Among well-known men thus treated are the following, nicknames and all:

The Most Trusted Man	Sir Edward Grey.
The Least Trusted	Mr. Winston Churchill.
The Most Impressive Man	Mr. Haldane.
The Disappointment of the Cabinet	Mr. Gladstone.
The Most Brilliant Debater	Mr. Balfour.
The Real Humorist	Mr. T. M. Healy.
The Artificial Humorist	Mr. Herbert Paul.
The Most Cultured Speaker	Mr. S. H. Butcher.
The Dullest Front-Bencher	Mr. Edmund Robertson.
The Most Promising Under-Secretary	Mr. Herbert Samuel.
The Redundant Orator	Mr. Walter Long.
The Flowery Orator	Mr. George Wyndham.
The Ponderous Rhodomontader	Mr. Asquith.
The Laconic	Sir Carne Rasch.
The Most Bumptious Speaker	Mr. John Ward.
The Worst-mannered Man	Mr. Swift MacNeill.
The Least Comprehensible	Mr. Lundon.
The Arch-Nuisance	Mr. Lupton.

NOTES.

Let Nicholas II. look at England and he will see that the greatest sovereign in Europe at the present hour is a constitutional monarch, his uncle, King Edward VII.—*Petit Parisien.*

The Emperor William is recently reported by the Paris *Matin* as observing, "The 'Yellow peril' is not the only one. The 'Red peril' threatens all heads of States. The adversaries of order and authority are admirably agreed among themselves; while those whose business is to make them respected are less so."

WAITING FOR A JOB.

A British view of our Presidential possibilities.
—*Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNCOMMON CHILDREN.

ONE of the cardinal difficulties in rational education—a difficulty which probably can not altogether be avoided—is based on the fact that, while the student needs the attrition with other minds that can be obtained in class instruction alone, no two minds are precisely alike, and each requires, in a measure, its own scheme of instruction. This is especially the case with those children who, without being abnormal, have minds that depart in some way or in many ways from the general type—the "odd," "eccentric," "old-fashioned" children, or any that differ from the ordinary without being in the slightest degree mentally defective. In a recent article in *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases* (July) Dr. Waldemar H. Groszmann names these "atypical" children and expresses the opinion that their educational needs have been and are still being overlooked in our schools. He writes:

"Altho at all times it was recognized that an element of children existed which could not assimilate education of the ordinary kind, educators never realized the extent of these cases, knowing only patent ones of idiocy, epilepsy, etc. . . . It is practically only within the last five or six years that a fuller recognition of this condition of comparatively minor deviation has been observed. . . . Few, if any, grasp the entire significance attached to this condition, or have at their command the proper methods applicable to the child whose mental, moral, and physical condition is warped. As regards the most obvious cases, the imbecile, deaf and dumb, blind, etc., recognition is due for the splendid efforts that have been made and the results that have been obtained in their education. . . . The field of usefulness is here restricted, both in the case of the educator and of the child, to a limited range of possibilities. But for the mass of those whose difficulties are less patent, tho no less real, practically nothing has been done, and yet here the possibilities are without limit. Data concerning them are scattered, and, in the few individual cases on record, need sifting."

What is a typical child? He can be defined, Dr. Groszmann says, only by averages. The typical child is "the embodiment of an approximate aggregate of a large number of characteristics within their essential average limits." This definition is vague, but, tho superficial, it may serve, Dr. Groszmann thinks, as a basis of comparison. Every individual varies somewhat from these averages, and in case any characteristics appear to deviate to a degree that places him outside the limits of the essential average, the custom has usually been, without qualification, to consider him abnormal. To quote further:

"It is due to this superficial, frequently erroneous judgment, that our state institutions harbor idiots and insane with criminals, deaf-mutes with incorrigibles, homeless and vagrant in the local lock-up, weak-minded in the schools, etc. The exceptional child of minor degree will, with maturity, usually become criminal or irresponsible, and will perhaps finally be consigned to one or more of these institutions unless carefully guarded at home."

A better classification includes within the normal group the "atypical" child, who differs from the ordinary, but not sufficiently to be abnormal. He may be "backward" or he may be precocious, retarded in development, or overstimulated, owing to numerous physical causes. The development of such children "is a struggle between abnormal potential and normal development," the atypical condition being thus a transitive stage, which will turn either into normality or abnormality. It is evidently the educator's business to turn the scale in the right direction, but this he generally does not know how to do. He does not even recognize the "atypical" stage or know what it means. The atypical child, the writer says, is "an embodiment of warped tendencies." These can generally be set straight only by home training; in fact, the educator is powerless to do so when environment is contending against him. Often a special institution is necessary to do the work. Says Dr. Groszmann in conclusion:

"The atypical child has had its potential directed on the wrong path. It will continue in that direction until fixed. If, however, it receives the proper educational recasting in time—experience has found this to be anywhere under the age of sixteen years—and the downward progress is arrested and reflected, an approach to the typical is assured. . . . This reiterates more clearly the law previously mentioned, namely that the atypical child is in a state of lost equilibrium and approaches either the abnormal or normal as an ultimate goal. Proofs of such inclination in each direction have already been demonstrated since this newer conception of the 'exceptional' child has been evolved.

"A wider application of the proper education of the atypical child has yet to be developed. State or municipal institutions are necessary to obtain this end. Private endeavors can only indicate the path and, as pioneers, work the field to determine whether or not its further exploitation warrants the expenditure of state funds. From the point of view of possibility of successful education nothing can be more favorable. From the point of view of sociological and economical ends the results well warrant the expense, for the atypical child, changed into a normal man or woman, is a valuable adjunct to our social structure. It frequently possesses a potential of great usefulness and even of genius."

LOCATING THE NEXT EARTHQUAKE.

NOW that we have had within less than half a year two unusually destructive earthquakes along the mountain system that borders the Pacific coast of the two Americas, more than one student of the subject is asking himself whether the disturbance is over or whether it may still be incomplete. An editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, August 23) speaks on the subject as follows:

"It is impossible not to feel an inner conviction that the two earthquakes, tho in districts thousands of miles apart, have an immediate connection. The steep ridge of mountains that borders the eastern edge of the Pacific basin continues unbroken from San Francisco to Valparaiso, and the Rockies doubtless were produced by the same forces that raised up the Andes. It is natural to conclude that the causes which disturbed one will also affect the other. Geologists promptly announced, after the San Francisco earthquake, that that disturbance was 'tectonic,' connected with mechanical readjustment of the earth's crust, and they further told that the disturbance and readjustment extended in a narrow belt for hundreds of miles along the coast, parallel to the line of the mountain chains. One wondered at the time why the readjustment was not more generally felt along the western mountain line of the two continents, and how the dozen feet of longitudinal slipping were taken up, at the ends of a track not over three or four hundred miles long, without leaving uncompensated stresses and the possibility of further trouble. The Valparaiso earthquake, whatever its true cause may have been, comes to the mind as a vague answer to these wonderings. And simultaneously there rises the apprehensive question: Is the remainder of the mountain line not subject to the same structural conditions as are central California and central Chile? Where will the next shear cracks appear?"

It seems likely, the writer thinks, that we should give attention, in certain districts at least, to what he proposes to call *earthquake construction*. Buildings mainly, but also dams, tunnels, bridges and piers, pipe systems and the like, must be built in such a way that they can resist the vibratory impulses of earthquakes to a reasonable degree. He goes on:

"The experience had with thousands of structures in the California earthquake of last April affords the certainty that in the matter of buildings it is not impossible, or even very difficult, to accomplish this. Dams are also not difficult subjects to deal with, if we may judge by the record they made in the region around San Francisco Bay, and it seems probable that bridges may with little trouble be rendered *fairly* resistant; pipe systems and tunnels should prove more stubborn subjects for treatment. With the hope, then, that a large improvement in the resisting powers of earthquake districts may be accomplished without revolutionary change in methods of design and construction, we are confronted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

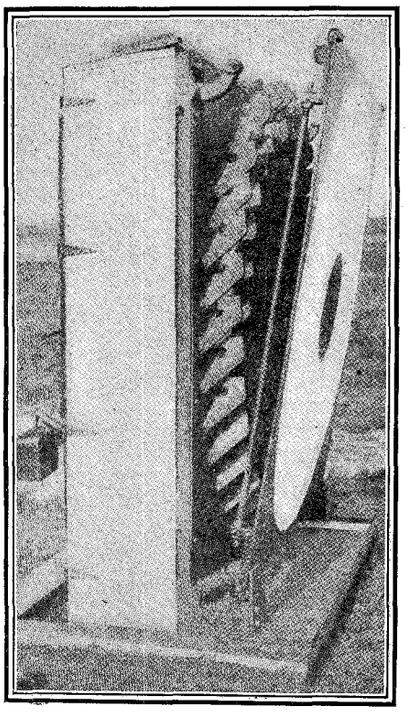
with the duty of making thorough study of the subject in order to seek out those features of general arrangement and detail which best satisfy the new requirements. Up to the present such study has hardly been begun anywhere, if we except Japan."

AN ELECTRIC SELF-REGISTERING TARGET.

A TARGET, for rifle-practise, in which the position of each shot is at once registered on a dial at any desired distance, has been invented by Col. George A. Peters, of Toronto, Canada. The advantage of the device is that it avoids the cost of constructing a mantelet for the protection of the markers, and saves the heavy wages bill involved with ordinary balanced canvas targets, which require two men each for marking. The principle of the apparatus resembles that of the ordinary hotel annunciator, the impact of the bullets being received by hammers behind the target, which close electric circuits and thus register the results on the dial. Says a contributor to *Engineering* (London, August 17):

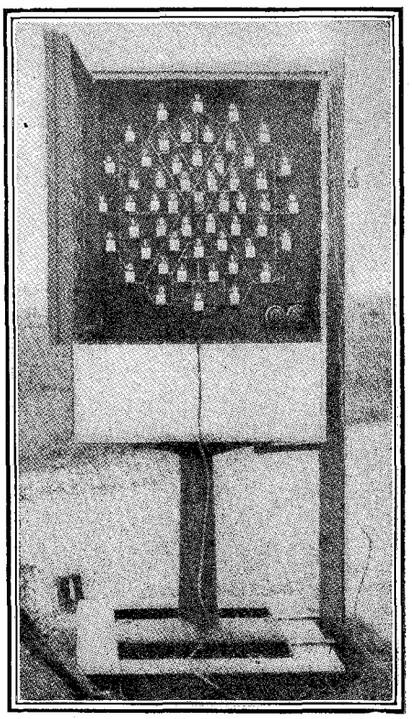
"When the target is brought into use, it is raised by means of suitable levers worked from behind the target (or by a wire attached to these levers, and worked from the firing-point), until the hammers rest against the back of the target-plate, at an angle suitable to the weight and velocity of the bullet. When a bullet strikes the target, its force is communicated to one or more hammers within the area affected by the blow, and these are raised until the back strikes the bearer-plate, and contact is made by the projecting lugs at the lower ends of the hammers, and the position of the shot is thus recorded at the firing-point. . . . The form of the hammer is such that when it is stopped in its backward movement by the bearer-plate its center of gravity is well in front of the bearing-pin, so that it immediately falls back again to its original position, resting against the back of the target-plate. When the position of a shot has been ascertained, the indicator-board is 'cleared' by a frame . . . worked electrically by a push-button placed near the marksman on the firing-point.

PETERS ELECTRIC TARGET.



FRONT VIEW OF THE INDICATOR-DIAL OF THE PETERS ELECTRIC TARGET.

"The arrangement by which the target is carried on a swinging frame has been designed with a view to its adjustment to suit the force of bullets of varying weight and velocity, and with regard to the length of the range. Thus with a service rifle at 200 yards the target-plate is lowered until the hammers rest with their lower sides at an angle of about 50 degrees with the bearer-plate. At longer ranges or with lighter charges, the target is raised, and with it the series of hammers, until the angle is such that on a bullet striking directly over a hammer only that hammer is affected. Each hammer will, however, respond to the impact of a bullet striking within three inches of the point on the target against which it rests. Thus each forms the center of a circle six inches in diameter, and will record the position of a shot striking within that circle. The hammers are so arranged that these circles overlap in all directions, so that no part of the target can be struck without one or more hammers being affected. Should a bullet strike where two, three, or four circles overlap, all the hammers within those circles will be operated, and a corresponding number of disks on the indicator will fall. It is quite easy to determine from these disks the exact point of the target struck by the bullet."



REAR VIEW OF THE INDICATOR-DIAL.

A MUSEUM OF VOICES.

THAT the French Government has begun the collection of phonograph records of voices of famous singers, and is preserving them in a museum, is asserted by Alfred Clark in a recent bulletin (No. 49) of the American Chamber of Commerce. The following abstract is from *The American Machinist* (New York):

"Some three years ago Francesco Tamagno, the Italian singer, whom the world's critics have classed as undoubtedly the greatest tenor of this age, approached the gramophone company with the hope of obtaining a few records of his voice to leave as a legacy to his children. He wished them to enjoy his voice in the future, when he himself would no longer be able to sing to them. Tamagno himself was skeptical of the result, as well he might have been, for it was the first time a really great singer had sung into a talking-machine, but the records were successfully made and have since become universally known and admired. Upon Tamagno's death, which occurred so suddenly toward the end of last year, these records possessed at once an added interest, and the French Government immediately considered the question of founding a museum wherein the voices of the greatest singers of the present day could be recorded for the edification of future generations.

"In taking the initiative in this matter, the French Government has followed the best traditions of its predecessors, who have always guarded so jealously all works of art—a policy which has made the French museums probably the richest in the world. . . .

"Tamagno's voice is the first to have been so recorded. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

method employed is interesting. The records themselves, which have been made on specially prepared plates, have been enclosed in hermetically sealed metal boxes containing a chemical compound to protect them for future years. These boxes have been engraved with the date upon which they are to be opened—one in fifty years, another in one hundred years, and so on, the dates having been chosen to conform with the musical festivities which will undoubtedly take place at that time. This means that future generations will be able to enjoy the voices of artists long since dead, and who, otherwise, would have been to them only a name, and they will be able to compare the singers of their own times with those of bygone generations. We know that Malibran was one of the greatest sopranos of her time, and yet we are unable to judge whether she is to be compared with the Adelina Patti of our own days.

"This uncertainty will not exist in the future, for the records will permit of absolute comparison—thanks to the perfection now attained in the recording of the voices which are being placed in the museum at the Opéra."

THE ELECTRIC EEL AS A SOURCE OF POWER.

ONE of the freak suggestions emanating from the daily press during the "silly season" is that the electricity generated by the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel, be devoted to some useful purpose.

One hundred of the eels, we are gravely told, if placed in a zinc tank, would give off enough electricity to run an automobile for twenty-four hours. Ten thousand of them in jars would generate enough power to run a three-car train, and 300,000 would be an ample supply for the largest ocean liner. Regarding these valuable data *The Electric Review* (New York, August 18) has the following to say:

"If one may work backward from these figures, it would seem that one of these eels has an average power of about one-tenth of a kilowatt, or, say, one-tenth of a horse-power, and this figure would seem to agree fairly with our memory of pictures that used to be given in the old school geographies. We have a very vivid recollection of a picture showing a number of frantic horses driven into a pool of water by a band of Indians and there attacked by these electric eels. In those pictures there were at least ten eels to every horse.

"Figuring on this basis, the gymnotus does not seem to be a very compact generator of electrical energy. These eels grow to considerable size, often five or six feet long, but assuming as a fair figure an average length of three feet and a diameter of two and one-half inches, each eel would occupy a space of about one-eighth of a cubic foot. Our 300,000 eels for the ocean liner would therefore fill a space of twenty feet deep, forty feet wide, and sixty feet long solidly with eel flesh, and since each eel would require considerable space for elbow or tail room, there would not be much space left within the vessel for cargo. Moreover, since these eels only constitute the generating part of the equipment, space would have to be found for the motors. It would seem to be a better plan to break the eels to the bridle and teach them to tow the vessel, using them thus as motors rather than generators.

"This would save all space within the vessel for cargo. It would save the motors and propellers, and in these two respects alone would largely offset any smaller rating we might have to give the gymnotus when employed as a motor rather than as a generator. Moreover, if more power were needed, more eels could be hitched up, and by making the traces long enough they could probably forage while at work, thus saving the vessel the expense of feeding them.

"The conditions, unfortunately, are not so favorable for their use on land, for the 5,000 eels estimated to be necessary to run an interurban car would fill a space of 600 cubic feet without allowing any room for wriggling. It is interesting to note that these eels are capable of giving a most terrible shock. The voltage generated in their organs is therefore undoubtedly high, but the quantity involved in the discharge is probably small. Moreover, it seems to be quickly exhausted. The eel is capable of a violent, but short-lived, action."

SEEING BY ELECTRICITY.

THAT it is possible to construct an apparatus which will enable the user to see what is going on at an indefinite distance, in some such way as we may hear distant sounds or speech through the telephone, seems to be the belief of a large number of would-be inventors. This device, under various names, is invented every few months in the columns of the daily press, but never seems to reach the commercial stage. The latest form is the "teleone" of W. H. Thompson, city electrician of Richmond, Va., which, we are told, "will enable a person talking over the telephone to see the face and figure of the person to whom he is talking." The device, it is declared, "can be used with a wire of indefinite length, and gives a vivid image." The electrician declines to exhibit or describe the model on which he is working, but explains that the visual image is transmitted in the form of a photograph. A writer in *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, August) gives a brief review of the history of reported inventions of this sort. He says:

"Mr. Thompson is only one of a long line of inventors who have tried to solve the problem of seeing by wire. A little more than eight years ago it was reported that a young Austrian Pole, Herr Sczezepanik, had devised an instrument which would enable a person to see things at a distance. His 'fernseher,' or 'telectroscope,' consisted of a single wire with rather elaborate apparatus at each end; but selenium was an agent, as it has been in all of the devices for this purpose. He applied for patents in England on his 'fernseher,' and the press there quoted sufficiently from his application to give a general idea of his procedure. It was evident from these descriptions that the apparatus would be expensive and that there would be difficulty in adjusting that part of it which was placed at one end of the line to act in perfect correspondence with that at the other. It was essential that something in one place should rotate at precisely the same speed as something at another, and that has always been a hard thing to bring about. Sczezepanik did not, as was expected, show his invention at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and recently nothing more has been heard of him. It is evident that he struck a snag and was never able to get off.

"A Belgian engineer whose name is not known endeavored to solve the problem.

"His invention employed but a single circuit to transmit the images. Two small synchronous A. C. motors each about the size of an egg, the one mounted at the transmitting station, and the other at the receiving station, were driven by a current derived from the same generator, so that they rotated at exactly the same speed. . . . Each of the armatures at about its middle carried a small lens or objective. Altho it turned with the armature, each lens was free to oscillate through five degrees from the axis of rotation. . . . A selenium composition, the electric conductivity of which varies according to the intensity of the light to which it is exposed, was placed on the axis of rotation. . . . . .

"The objective, therefore, traversed forty times in each second the surface of the body to which it was exposed. . . . All the luminous rays successively emitted, by all the points of the surface of the body, the image of which was to be transmitted, were thrown on the transmitting body. The current passing through the circuit in which this transmitting body was included would vary at each instant with the luminous intensity of points to which the lens is successively exposed.

"At the receiving station the circuit included a conducting body, the luminous intensity of which varied instantly with the intensity of the current. The luminosity, therefore, fluctuated with the quantity of light received by the transmitting body. This receiving body was placed in the principal focus of the lens which turned and oscillated at the receiving station. Through the medium of this lens the luminous image of the receiving body was projected in the form of a spiral on a white screen placed before the lens. This luminous spiral, which was traced forty times per second through the same fluctuations as the transmitted spiral, reproduced the image of the body so rapidly that to the eye the picture was continuous."

Still another inventor is an American dentist in Paris, named Sylvestre, who announces that he made his discovery by accident

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

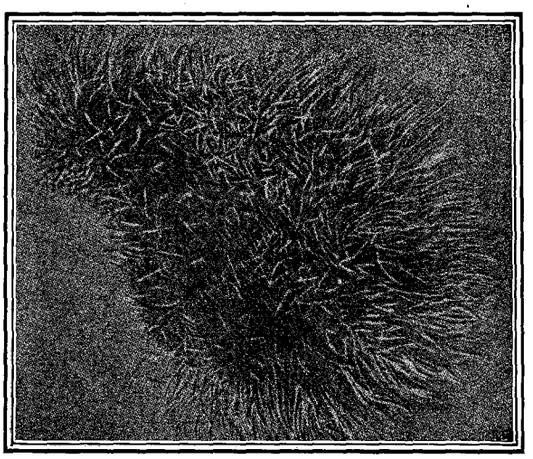
and does not understand it, not being "scientist enough." It is, however, to revolutionize the world and is to be bought by the French Government for five millions. In concluding, the writer of the article from which we quote gives the following opinion of Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, which well sums up the situation:

"Seeing by telephone or by telegraph may be within the range of the possible. I say that because nothing is impossible until it has been demonstrated so to be. Seeing by either of these instrumentalities, however, is, as I look upon it, so far removed from the field of probability that I should treat any report of this character as an absurdity. The idea of seeing by a telephone is a newspaper product, and was credited to myself. Early in 1880 I made an important invention based upon my discovery of the possibility of transmitting sound by the agency of a beam of light, utilizing the remarkable property of selenium, whose electrical resistance is varied by the action of light. This apparatus, which was subsequently perfected, is known to science to-day as the photophone. . . . The papers took it up, and out of that grew the story of being able to see by telephone. Two well-known English professors—both still living—Perry and Ayrton, came out in an indignant communication in which, . . . after relating how Professor Bell, of Washington, had claimed to have discovered this improbable thing, said they wanted the scientific world to know that they, before my time, had perfected such an invention. Soon after this another writer claimed that he made the discovery before either of the English professors had. Then came a new claimant from Australia. Presently we heard from Mr. Sawyer, a distinguished New Yorker, now dead, who claimed that he had made this great discovery before either the English professors or myself or any one else. To cap the climax, *The Scientific American* took up the subject and discussed seriously a discovery that had no existence. They insisted that it was an injustice to one of their clients that he should be robbed of this great honor. The claim to the discovery of a method of seeing by wire has occasionally cropped out since 1880, usually every four or five years, in one form or another. I must confess that I do not believe such a discovery has yet been made."

A DEADLY PLANT.

A PLANT that is often fatal to animal life, not on account of any poisonous qualities, but because of the penetrating effect of its sharp barbed seed-vessels, is described by a French botanist, Mr. Blanchard, in the *Archives de Parasitologie* (Paris). We quote below from an abstract made for the *Revue Scientifique*. Says the writer:

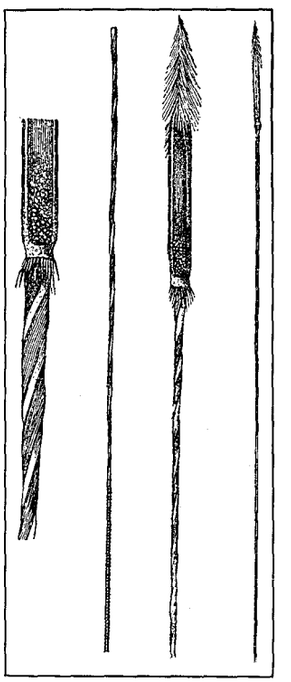
"In South America, chiefly in the vast plain that extends from



MASS OF STIPA GRASS.

Patagonia up to Bahia Blanca, and also in the province of Santa Fé and in Uruguay, there are large grasses of the genus *Stipa*, which grow in the spring, and whose misdeeds have been exposed by Mr. Blanchard.

"These grasses have a fruit about 75 millimeters [3 inches] long, made up of three parts; first, a short basal portion formed of a conical axis with a very sharp point covered with sharp stiff hairs directed backward; second, a cylindrical part formed of a membrane enclosing the seeds; and third, a shaft like that of an arrow.



BARBED DART FORMING SEED-VESSEL OF STIPA.

"All the *Stipas* of South America have these arrows, which, when the wind blows, strike people in the face and hands and produce very painful wounds; they are so abundant that they adhere to the fences, forming a continuous fringe miles in length and giving the illusion of vast lines of foam. A man may get rid of the darts that light on his beard, hair, or clothes, but if he neglects to pluck them off at once they penetrate the thickest garments and reach the skin; if an attempt is then made to withdraw them they break, and the seed remains embedded in the cloth, being removed with great difficulty. In any case, altho man may contend successfully against them, animals are unable to do so, and the sheep that are bred in such numbers on the pampas are their chief victims; the darts of the *Stipa* penetrate their eyeballs and blind them, so that, being no longer able to find their way about, they die of hunger and thirst. The seeds also form amid the hair of the feet and over the whole cutaneous surface a mass of sharp points which every movement pushes farther into the flesh, giving rise to ulcers, to which the animal generally succumbs. . . . . .

"The darts also penetrate into the salivary glands of herbivorous animals, where they accumulate in great masses; these form especially under the tongue, where they render difficult the movements of the organ and the prehension of food.

"The genus *Stipa* is disseminated throughout warm and temperate regions, but is rarely found in Europe. There are about a hundred species, of which four are found in France, but as these grasses are driven out by cultivation, they are seldom found in gardens and fields and are not at all dangerous to cattle in France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

COMMENTING on the item quoted in our issue of August 18, from *The Mortar and Pestle*, crediting a London physician with recently perfecting a "slantwise" cut in surgical operations, which leaves no visible scar, Dr. Orville W. Lane, of Great Barrington, Mass., writes to us as follows: "When I was a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, twenty years ago, this same 'slantwise' incision was used and illustrated in a clinic by Dr. John E. James, then professor of surgery."

"IT is not probable that a train wreck now and then will have the effect of inducing a movement to establish slower speed for express trains," says *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, Md., July 26). "Instead, efforts will be made to surround the movement of such trains with every safeguard, and the development and perfection of signals and signaling systems will continue as indefinitely as will the demand for faster time between important points. Business conditions are such that every minute is precious to the active man, and the establishment of such transportation facilities as are afforded by the 18-hour trains running between New York and Chicago has proved a boon to many a worker. The spirit of the times is more than ever progressive, and had the demands for less speed been listened to years ago our railroads would never have reached their present splendid stage of development. On the very first trip made by a train on the first railway in England someone was killed. Had that tragedy caused the retarding effect which some natures would have had it do the development of railways would have been slow and hesitating. But, as do all other great enterprises, the railroad requires its share of human blood and sacrifice of life. This great law of our civilization is seen at work everywhere—in the building of steamships, the erection of buildings, the construction of telegraph or telephone lines, and, in fact, in every branch of human endeavor. Inasmuch as we must progress, the only thing which we can do in justice is to make the onward course of the world as safe as possible to humanity, and the desire to do this prevails among railways as well as elsewhere, altho at times the fierce desire to attain results is distinguished by lack of due caution."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IGNORING THE CHURCH AS A "BENEFICENT OBJECT."

WHAT to do with sixty or a hundred millions in the way of applying it to specific beneficent objects has been a question of renewed interest since it was learned that the immense fortune of Russell Sage was left to his widow to distribute. *The Independent* asked a number of wise men and women to answer the question how they would wish Mr. Sage's millions to be expended in philanthropy, and their replies strike *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia, August 30) as significant from the fact that the church's point of view is almost wholly ignored. It regards the answers as "neither very enlightening nor convincing," and predicts that Mrs. Sage, should she turn her attention to their counsel, "would find them confusing and anything but helpful." *The Lutheran* gives the following summary of these proposals:

"The president of Stanford University naturally suggests that the best form of philanthropy is that which makes 'men wiser and better fitted for the conduct of life' (a very general and indefinite statement) and would have millions devoted to investigation and research (as if that would accomplish the result). Professor Cattell, of Columbia University, has little faith in charity or endowments and, like Dr. Jordan, would have them devoted to scientific research; Dr. Andrews, of Nebraska University, suggests the General Education Board as an ideal trustee of some fifty millions 'to extend the blessings of thorough higher education to our neediest States and communities'; Dr. Giddings, of Columbia, would have many millions devoted to increase the salaries of college and university professors; Marion Harland pleads for homes for retired or disabled school-teachers of her own sex; Dr. Ross, of the University of Nebraska, presents the novel idea of endowing independent newspapers that would be 'neither venal, subsidized, partizan, nor yellow, to scream us deaf, lie us blind, and force the self-respecting journals to compromise with their methods' . . . ; Mr. Ghent, author of 'Our Benevolent Feudalism,' 'would have those millions go to the Socialist party for the bringing about of a complete overthrow of the present régime of fraud, grafting, lying, robbery, and slaughter, and the instituting in its place of a régime wherein charity would be unnecessary'; Rev. Dr. Cooper, secretary of the American Missionary Association, would have twenty-five millions applied for the betterment of social conditions in New York, another twenty-five for the best of our great universities in the North and West, twenty-five more for education in the South, and twenty-five for Christian schools, hospitals, and Y. M. C. A.'s in foreign countries to be applied by 'our great missionary boards and the international committee'; and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward would have it devoted to humane work, especially in checking *vivisection* for what is called scientific research."

The Lutheran admits that nearly all these objects are "worthy," but declares that "there is no sense of proportion in any of them, because there is no consciousness of relative values." It adds:

"The great field of scientific research, the discovery of new facts in the material universe, are given a precedence which necessarily preempts all thought of the deeper, fundamental needs of mankind, save in a single instance. There are *good uses* that money can be put to, there are *better uses*, and there are *best uses*. In the disposition of so vast an estate all can be recognized, but there should be an appreciation of the wide distinction between accidental and fundamental values. The remarkable thing in these answers is the absence of any genuine appreciation of redemptive values, and yet it is not so very remarkable when it is considered who the writers are. . . . . .

"We need nothing more to demonstrate the attitude of absolute indifference of a large portion of our American educational leaders toward the church and her redemptive work than this answer of six intellectual lights (?) as to what disposition Mrs. Sage should make of her millions. We believe in scientific research, we believe in increasing the salaries of college and university professors, we believe in rich provision for disabled teachers when their work is done, we believe in the endowment of independent and high-thinking newspapers and journals (church papers included), we believe in the endowment of institutions devoted to social conditions, to the spread and perfecting of wholesome reform, to the promotion of industry, and the advancement of all true arts and science and useful knowledge—but not until we cease to be Christian will we be ready to magnify the importance of these things and permit the needs and work of the church to fade out of sight."

WHY THE CHINESE DISLIKE CHRISTIANITY.

THE periodic outbreaks against Christian missions in China are not the result of bigotry or religious fanaticism, says Mr. J. Carey Hall, British consul in Japan; but they are altogether political in character. They originate in the widespread belief that Christianity, and the protection of missionaries enforced on China by treaty, are only the screens under which the European Powers are marching gradually upon the Flowery Kingdom with a view to dismemberment and final absorption. Mr. Carey points out, in *The Positivist Review* (London), that Japan, once the most fanatical, the most exclusive of empires, the country in which the cross was periodically trampled upon as a public ceremony in protest against Christianity, never persecutes the missionary nowadays. And why? The missionary is not forced upon Japan by treaty, and therefore his work and position are of no political significance whatever. To quote this writer's words:

"It is a well-known fact that every few years a so-called 'anti-foreign' riot breaks out in some part of China, and that these riots are marked by the killing of foreigners who are generally missionaries, Catholic or Protestant. Hence these disturbances are sometimes and more correctly called 'anti-missionary'; and the Chinese people are popularly supposed to be imbued with an instinctive fanaticism which impels them to attack the new-fangled foreign religion and its emissaries. In striking contrast with this perverse, conservative attitude stands the conduct of Japan, where no riotous mobs have ever attacked or murdered missionaries; where Christian converts are not invidiously discriminated as a class apart from the ordinary loyal subjects of the State; and where missionaries have from the first taken a prominent share in imparting to the people that new education which has helped Japan to take her place in the van of the progressive nations. This difference in their respective attitudes toward Christianity between the Government and people of China, on the one hand, and the Government and people of Japan, on the other, is a fact which does not admit of controversy. What is the cause of it? . . . . . .

"The chief, if not the sole, cause of China's hostility to Christianity is that foreign governments are its propagandists. Had the Christian Powers assumed, or attempted to assume, the same rôle in Japan as they play in China, the converts to Christianity in Japan would hardly be numbered by units, instead of by tens of thousands as they now are."

Lord Elgin, we are reminded by this writer, concluded treaties with both China and Japan in 1858. The treaty with China stipulated that persons teaching or professing Christianity should be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, whom England would accordingly hold responsible for their safety. Mr. Carey proceeds to outline as follows the consequences of this treaty stipulation:

"Other Powers followed the lead of Great Britain in hoisting a propaganda clause into their commercial treaties; but they have not all followed Great Britain's lead in the moderate manner in which that objectionable clause has been made to work. In their hands it has been expanded and made the basis for further exactions. It has been interpreted to include in express terms native Chinese converts, as well as their foreign pastors, clothed as the latter are with the privilege of exterritoriality. It has been the means of obtaining for Catholic missionaries and prelates the rank and dignity of State officials. It has afforded to Germany the fulcrum of her pretext for the seizure of Kiao-Chow.

"The seizure of Kiao-Chow by Germany in 1898 was promptly followed by the enforced concessions of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, of Weihaiwei and the Kowloon expansion to Great Britain, and of Kwangchouwan to France; and even Italy,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

backed by other Powers, laid claim to the port of San-mun. The approaching 'break-up' of China was openly announced; and 'spheres of influence' were mapped out by the Powers who had shown themselves so solicitous in their commercial treaties to foster the spread of the religion of Jesus. Then came the Boxer outbreak of 1900, when the hunted hind at last felt forced to stand at bay."

It may be said, continues this writer, that the Chinese are racially and constitutionally different from the Japanese and that treaty stipulations have nothing to do with the different way in which missionaries are treated in these two countries. To this he replies as follows:

"Even if this sweeping generalization were true, it would not impair the force of the argument as to the difference between a freely accorded favor and a concession extorted and enforced by treaties. But, as regards the point in question, the toleration of new religions, it is very far from being true. At the time when Lord Elgin's two treaties were made, the Japanese were more intolerant, both of foreigners and of their religion, than were the Chinese. In both countries Christianity had long been a forbidden sect, with this difference: that in China it was regarded with contempt, in Japan with envenomed hostility. The ordeal of a periodical trampling on the cross was a purely Japanese institution, never Chinese. Foreigners, as foreigners, were murdered by Japanese samurai, never by Chinese gentry or *literati*. Yet it was upon the more tolerant of the two governments that the indignity of an enforced toleration and protection of converts was imposed. The notion that the Chinese are intolerant in matters of religion finds no support in history. Chinese annals have no Smithfield burnings to record, no St. Bartholomew massacres, no Dragonnades, no Thirty Years' War of religion. That the Chinese, left to themselves, can be receptive and appreciative of new religious influences from the West is proved by the whole history of Chinese Buddhism."

While Mr. Chester Holcombe, who has held prominent diplomatic posts in China, and has long been in the complete confidence of the Chinese Government, confirms in a recent article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) most of Mr. Hall's contentions, he adds that the missionary troubles in China do not originate with American missionaries, that disturbances are gradually becoming less frequent, and that Chinese are quite alive to the benefits derived by the Empire from foreign missions. To quote:

"It would be idle to deny or ignore the fact that cases of serious friction between the natives and foreign missionaries have arisen in the past and are still of less frequent occurrence. By far the largest percentage of such most unfortunate conflicts has been caused by the unwise and improper interference of missionaries between their native converts and the Chinese authorities, or by the assumption of civil rank and authority by missionaries. Since, in the sixty years of modern missionary enterprise in China, no single charge or complaint of that nature has been made against an American missionary, such causes of trouble need not be discussed here. The conduct of European governments toward China, their greed, aggression, and general attitude of domination, long prejudiced both officials and people against missionaries, who were popularly believed to make use of their professedly philanthropic work only as a cloak, and to be, in fact, spies of their own governments whose aim was the seizure of the Empire and subjugation of its people. But, with greater mutual intelligence and less frequent occasions of misunderstanding, these causes of friction and conflict have, in great measure, disappeared. The true character and great value of the missionary enterprise as a factor in the modernization of China, and in bringing it into line with the great nations of the world, are almost universally recognized and appreciated, at least by those who are being most radically affected by it. Large donations to mission hospitals and schools from official or wealthy Chinese, a great and rapidly increasing demand for Christian literature, indicate that the day of Chinese opposition to missionary work among them has passed, and that China itself, as represented by the leaders of thought and public opinion in it, has recognized and accepted the missionary enterprise as one of the most important and useful factors in the creation and development of new life in that ancient and antique empire."

THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION FOR ACTIVE MINISTERS.

SOME new experiments in theological instruction are being tried in New-England seminaries. Andover, Bangor, and Harvard have the past year devoted a limited time during the spring or summer vacations to the instruction of men already in the ministry who would be most benefited by seminary instruction. Andover Seminary invited thirty-four men to spend ten days there during the spring recess. Most of them came from country parishes, says a writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), where it is difficult to keep in intimate touch with the world of modern thought and life. Many had not enjoyed the advantages of a full theological course; a few had preconceived prejudices against modern scholarship. The course of lectures was widely inclusive in the topics presented. One evening was given up to the subject of church music, and included addresses and selections by a trained choir. The gathering proved successful in convincing those present of the desire of the seminary to keep in touch with the churches. The experiment at Bangor was of a different nature from that at Andover and offers to the theological world interesting grounds for comparison. We read:

"President Beach has founded three lectureships at Bangor—the Enoch Pond, the George Shepard, and the Samuel Harris lectureships—and it was arranged that the lectures on these foundations should be given this year in close proximity to each other, thus supplying an almost continuous course of instruction; and it was at the same time arranged that the home missionary pastors of the State should be given the opportunity to profit by them. Along with these lectures conferences were planned for the discussion of current problems of the church and theology, led by members of the faculty and by local pastors. Finally, the lectures were thrown open to the public. All this filled full the week of April 23–28 with events of unusual interest. Secretary Harbutt, of the Home Missionary Society, brought together about fifty of the missionary pastors of the State; they were entertained on the seminary grounds, and they came into contact not only with the instructors, but with other pastors who were also in attendance. The gymnasium was thrown open for a dormitory, a noon lunch was served in the commons, and a special banquet was given on Tuesday to the visiting lecturers by the Ministers' Conference of Bangor. . . . . .

"If one were to criticize in any way the methods of the week's conference it would be in regard to popular attendance. With such a promiscuous audience it is inevitable that the lectures should take on a somewhat general character, and thus fail to be so beneficial to those for whom they were originally intended as if they had been restricted to those for whom a theological training had already prepared the way. . . . Dr. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., gave five lectures on 'The American Pulpit,' including a consideration of the great leaders, Edwards, Bushnell, Brooks, and Beecher. Ex-President Eaton, of Beloit, spoke five times on 'Epoch-Makers in the Religious Evolution of the Interior.' Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, was the Samuel Harris lecturer on 'Literature and Life,' and devoted himself mainly to Robert Browning as their exponent. Among the single lectures, that of President Hyde, of Bowdoin, was favorably commented upon. The lectures in general aroused so great interest that steps were taken by the pastors to secure the permanency of the undertaking, and a strong committee was appointed to assist the seminary in raising the necessary funds."

The course offered by Harvard has been established for several years, so that it may be said to have passed the experimental stage. As to its nature we are informed:

"Seven years ago, in 1899, through the inspiration of President Eliot, a summer course was undertaken at the Divinity School, which attracted more than a hundred men, and so successful did it seem that it was continued from year to year in the hope that sufficient interest might be aroused so that it should become practicable to establish the school on a permanent basis. The course has commended itself so far to the officers in charge that definite plans have now been made by the faculty for rotation of courses, and announcement has already been made of a course on 'Social

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ethics' for the summer of 1907, and one on 'The History of Religion' for the summer of 1908, tho as yet the summer school does not pay for itself.

"This summer's course has just been brought to a very successful close. The Harvard plan is to depend mainly upon home instruction, and, accordingly, of the six lecturers on duty all but one have been drafted from the regular faculty of the university, mainly from the Divinity School. The general subject of this year has been: 'Christian Theology in Its Origin and Development.' The schedule included eight lectures by Professor Toy on 'The Scriptural Basis of Christian Belief'; eight by Prof. A. C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, on 'The Formative Period of Christian Thought'; eight by Professor Emerton, of Harvard, on 'The Medieval Period'; eight by Prof. E. C. Moore, on 'The Modern Era'; eight by Professor Fenn on 'Constructive Principles in Christian Theology,' and five by Professor James on 'Religious Philosophy and Individualism.' . . . Each lecturer appointed one afternoon conference for general discussion.

"Sixty-nine students registered this season, eight of whom were women. Nearly all are settled pastors, and they came from all over the East from Chicago to Philadelphia. Eleven different denominations were represented, and not the least of the advantages to many was the benefit derived from rubbing up against men of widely different faiths. . . . . .

"In most cases those who attend are well-informed men, keeping abreast of modern thought, and eager to know the latest developments of Christian living and thinking. As a rule they are more in sympathy with constructive than destructive tendencies, but listen impartially to everything presented."

Regarding the practical value of these efforts the writer states that "all agree that it is not so much the amount of information obtained in the class-room, tho that is highly prized, as it is the new impulse received that makes it possible for these ministers to go back to their parishes and take up the work with new zeal and new consecration." As an ulterior result the writer suggests that "some day we may see the establishment of an interdenominational committee to further such schemes, and to act as a clearing-house of ideas for institutions of like purpose throughout the land."

HOW PROSPERITY OVERLOOKS THE PREACHER.

THE question of ministers' salaries is a topic that apparently will not down. The secular and religious press alike agree that the clergy are underpaid. An effort to secure substantial facts as to the situation of ministers of the gospel in these prosperous times has been made by the Rev. George D. Lindsay, of Greensburg, Pa., and the results of his inquiry are given in the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian). The writer does not state whether his inquiries were confined to his own denomination, but it may be assumed that the results are fairly representative of widespread conditions. Mr. Lindsay sent to about fifty pastors seven questions, covering in a general way their financial condition. Pastors were selected promiscuously in the cities, larger towns, villages, and country, both in the East and the West, who, for the most part, have been in their present fields for ten or more years, and for this reason represent the most prosperous class of our ministers. The questions submitted called for the facts in the years 1895, 1900, and 1905, and were the following:

"1. What was your church-membership?
"2. Did you have a manse?
"3. What was your salary?
"4. What were your total living expenses?
"5. How many were in your family to provide for?
"6. Have you been able to live comfortably on your salary?
"7. Are the ministers with whose financial condition you are familiar getting as large salaries at present as they were ten years ago, allowing for the increased cost of living?"

Forty-two pastors replied. From the answers it was learned that 33 churches have had a substantial increase in membership; 22 have manses; 17 have increased their pastor's salary; only 12 pastors have a salary sufficiently large to meet their living expenses; the average size of the minister's family is 4⅔ persons; only 10 can live comfortably on their salaries; and finally the salaries of pastors have nowhere increased in proportion to the increased cost of living. By analyzing the returns the writer arrives at their real significance. We quote:

"The increase in membership of the fifteen most prosperous has been 80 per cent. The increase in salary of the same churches has been 35 per cent. Fifteen churches that have had a large increase in membership have not increased the salary of their pastors.

"But the increase in membership in the last ten years does not represent all the increase in the ability of the churches to pay salaries. The wealth of the churches has been greatly augmented in most instances and their ability to give has increased proportionately. One pastor writes that the wealth of his church has doubled, perhaps trebled, in the past ten years, but the salary remains where it was twenty years ago. The churches do not seem to share their prosperity with their pastors.

"Of the forty-two churches only twenty-two have manses. Rents are high at present, in some places excessively high. This imposes a sore burden on many pastors. They are compelled to pay out for rent from a fifth to a third of their all too small salary. Whether a church has a parsonage or not, the pastor's salary is about the same in amount. It is seldom that an extra allowance is made for a house when the pastor is under the necessity of renting one. The margin of rent usually represents the amount of insufficiency the pastor finds in his salary.

"The increase in salaries has been from 25 per cent. to 150 per cent., only two pastors receiving the latter advance, and these were in city churches which ten years ago were struggling missions. On the whole, the increase in salaries has not been anything like the increase in expense of living, made necessary by the increase in the number of persons in the family and the advance in the price of nearly all the commodities of life. One pastor ten years ago had a salary of $1,320 and himself to provide for and he lived on $850. Five years ago he had a wife and $1,500, and it took $1,400 to pay his expenses. Last year he had still the $1,500 salary, but it cost him $1,600 to live. This is a fair illustration of the steady and resistless encroachment of the hard walls of the financial inquisitional-chamber in which at least two-thirds of the forty-two pastors appear to be imprisoned."

The size of the families of the pastors would indicate that "race suicide" has reached the parsonage, observes Mr. Lindsay. He adds:

"When we remember that these statistics were gathered from pastors who have been for ten years or more in their present charges, the fact that twenty-five of them have either no children or only one or two is significant. Only two of them have the old regulation family of six children, and these are both in small communities and on a salary of $1,000. Sixteen of the pastors have two children, six have only one, three have three, seven have four, and five have five. It is worthy of special note that nearly all the pastors whose living expenses do not exceed their incomes have but one or two children. It would seem that the churches by paying small salaries are making 'race suicide' a necessity of the parsonage. A prominent minister remarked to me recently that it had almost come to the point where a preacher had either to remain single or marry a rich wife.

"To my last question as to the relative increase in salaries and the cost of living, there has been a universal 'No.' The replies state that few salaries have been increased; that where they have, the increase has not been in proportion to the increased cost of living; and that many ministers are borrowing money to pay their living expenses.

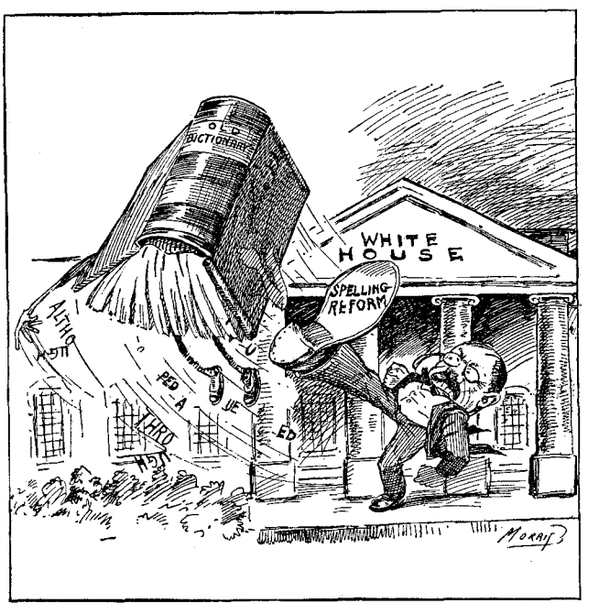
"The fact that the inquiries I sent out went to men who have been for ten years in their pastorates has given us the brighter side of the situation. The majority of pastors do not stay in a field more than three years. These frequent changes indicate unsettled conditions and insufficient salaries—a constant struggle on the part of the pastors to better their condition. If the condition with the better-situated pastors is what the facts that have come to me indicate, what must be the situation with that great multitude of preachers who are constantly changing fields? Certainly it must beggar all description."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

SPELLING REFORM BY "UKASE."

SOME think the President has gone a little too fast and too far in ordering that the "simplified spelling" be adopted in "all government publications of the executive departments." They regard his act as a presumptuous attempt to change the English language by "ukase." *Punch* comes out with a full-page cartoon, showing "Teddy" in cowboy costume, sleeves rolled up, standing, hatchet in hand, by a great tree which represents the English language. Father Time, examining the tree with a powerful magnifying glass, observes a slight incision in the trunk. "Who's been trying to cut down this tree?" he asks. "Father," answers Teddy: "I kannot tel a lie. I did it with my litl ax." To this Father Time replies: "Ah, well; boys will be boys." The President's critics think that the way of prudence and conciliation would have been to wait for international action. Even Mr. Carnegie, who founded the Simplified-Spelling Board, had advocated in a letter to the London *Times* international unanimity of action by converting "our American society into one for the whole English-speaking race." The main thing, he said, was that "whatever may be proposed should be proposed with the weight of great authority to back it." The single-handedness of the President's proceeding is the only questionable point about it, thinks the New York *Times*, the chief newspaper friend of the movement, but it regards this point as "more than questionable," for half the proposed simplified spellings will be rejected by American writers, it predicts, and "a far larger proportion" will be rejected by writers across the water. *The Times* goes on to say:



KIKT OUT.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

"The President might perhaps have announced his personal adhesion to the movement without greatly increasing this prejudice. But he could not possibly order the 'executive departments' to adopt the new spelling without confirming the determination of Britons to have nothing to do with it. As one of them justly puts it, his order is an attempt upon which King Edward would not dream of venturing, to change the English language by 'ukase.' Nothing better adapted to hinder the cause it is meant to promote could have been devised than this most unlucky and ill-judged order."

The Outlook thinks the President has created confusion rather than simplification. It remarks:

"The President would have done more to commend spelling reform, altho the process might have been slower, if he had appointed, or secured the appointment of, a committee whose names would have carried authority in the literary world, to consider and report upon changes in spelling to be adopted by the Government as a whole. An order the effect of which is to make the spelling of the government printer conform in one set of documents to one standard, while the spelling in vogue in other documents and in other printing establishments conforms to a standard radically different, will be more conducive to spelling confusion than to spelling reform."

The Dial (Chicago) takes a wholly unfavorable view of the movement and urges us not to forget "in our zeal for progress, that England is still the mother-country of our speech, that sacred heritage which it is our solemn duty to transmit to our descendants in unimpaired richness of expressive quality." It adds:

"Let us remember also that to teach our children an orthography that is likely, in the slightest degree, to make difficult their access to English books, would be a grave dereliction from our duty toward them. The doctrine of the spelling-reformers will never be acceptable to the cultivated English intelligence, and the attempt to ignore this fact, to create a distinctive American form of our common speech at the cost of an estrangement from the major part of our common literature, argues something dangerously close to depravity."

The Independent, however, in an editorial probably written by Dr. Ward, a member of the Simplified-Spelling Board, replies to the President's critics thus:

"Not a few who knew better will say that the President has undertaken a task too great for him, that he can not reform the spelling of the English language. But he can do his part. He can do what every one of us can do, control his own spelling. That is all he has attempted to do. He has authority over one printing-house, and that he uses. That job is not beyond his competence, and those may follow who please. The opposition will depend on ridicule, on quoting Josh Billings and Artemus Ward, for it has not one argument except the stupid word which is lacking in the bright lexicon of youth, and makes the task impossible."

The President's own reply to his critics appears in a letter from which we quote the following:

"Most of the criticism of the proposed step is evidently made in entire ignorance of what the step is, no less than in entire ignorance of the very moderate and common-sense views as to the purposes to be achieved. . . . There is not the slightest intention to do anything revolutionary or initiate any far-reaching policy. The purpose simply is for the Government, instead of lagging behind popular sentiment, to advance abreast of it, and at the same time abreast of the views of the ablest and most practical educators of our time, as well as of the most profound scholars—men of the stamp of Professor Lounsbury and Professor Skeat.

"If the slight changes in the spelling of the 300 words proposed wholly or partially meet popular approval, then the changes will become permanent, without any reference to what public officials or individual private citizens may feel; if they do not ultimately meet with popular approval, they will be dropt, and that is all there is about it. They represent nothing in the world but a very slight extension of the unconscious movement which has made agricultural-implement makers and farmers write 'plow' instead of 'plough,' which has made most Americans write 'honor' without the somewhat absurd, superfluous 'u,' and which is even now making people write 'program' without the 'me,' just as all people who speak English now write 'bat,' 'set,' 'dim,' 'sum,' and 'fish' instead of the Elizabethan 'batte,' 'sette,' 'dimme,' 'summe,' and 'fysshe'; which makes us write 'public,' 'almanac,' 'era,' 'fantasy,' and 'wagon' instead of the 'publick,' 'almanack,' 'æra,' 'phantasy,' and 'waggon' of our great-grandfathers. It is not an attack on the language of Shakespeare and Milton, because it is in some instances a going back to the forms they used and in others merely the extension of changes which, as regards other words, have taken place since their time. It is not an attempt to do anything far-reaching or sudden or violent, or, indeed, anything very great at all. It is merely an attempt to cast what slight weight can properly be cast on the side of the popular forces which are endeavoring to make our spelling a little less foolish and fantastic."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHERE LITERATURE IS A "GOOD PROPOSITION."

THE pass to which the "commercialization" of literature has come in France is seen in the declaration of Paul Acker, the well-known publicist, that "authors work, not to reach ideals or erect standards, but to fill their purses and be able to boast of their bank-balances." With a touch of cynicism he adds that it is only within recent times that the profession of literary man has become a career that will bring in enough to live upon, and he adds that parents, when they hear of their children attempting to assail the gates of the temple of literature, no longer call together a family council to attempt to dissuade the neophyte. On the contrary, they give him a small capital upon which he may live while awaiting the first-fruits, and complacently allow him to set out upon the path of letters. In regard to the situation in Paris Mr. Acker brings forward, in *Le Correspondant* (Paris), some rather remarkable facts. He writes:

"It was announced in Paris last winter that a syndicate was about to be formed for the purpose of assuring *notoriety* to any author who was desirous of 'arriving' in quick time. This venture would, indeed, be entirely symptomatic of our age, for to-day it is no longer a question of writing a fine book, but of making one's book, by hook or crook, sell as well as possible. How, then, is this to be done, unless one advertises? Why should a literary man refrain from doing what a pill-mixer must do if he wishes to sell his wares? The literary man of to-day is the own brother of the pill-mixer, and the advertising of his wares is the only chance he has of survival. . . . In these days advertising has killed literary criticism, which has fallen into disuse, the process now being reversed, and the value of a book only beginning to show itself when it is placed on the market; the composing, printing, publishing are for nothing; the selling value is the sole criterion. If the author is rich, so much the better; he can almost assure himself a good send-off by paying editors of papers the value of a 'leader' on his book. In Paris, for example, a leader will cost $400; a secondary leader, $200; a special notice, $100; a paragraph, from $4 to $8 a line; a portrait of the author costing extra. For a certain sum the writer will be declared a genius, and editorial writers will be at pains to disembowel their dictionaries in order to describe his work in such terms as 'suprabalzackian,' 'superæschylian,' 'hypershakespearian,' etc.—all this being part of the game known as 'the industry of literature.'"

Mr. Acker relates that he was once asked by his editor-in-chief to write a review of a book. He did so; and when the proof was submitted to the author, the latter returned it on the ground that it was not sufficiently eulogistic. Even more than men, he affirms, women have carried the gentle art of self-advertising to a high degree of excellence. He says:

"Women have not been slow to take advantage of the fact that the journalistic heart is a sentimental one, the result being that woman, within the past ten years, has been received with open arms into the literary world by her *confrères*, who, without payment, of course, devote whole columns to praise of her work, the cost of which would bankrupt the mere male scribe. The ladies by no means object to the curiosity of paragraph-mongers who waylay them everywhere asking for details as to their methods of work, their families, their sources of inspiration, their ways of living—it being all a part of the game of publicity."

It would appear that dramatists are even more keenly alive to the possibilities of this sort of thing than even the literary men. Says Mr. Acker:

"Once a piece is accepted by the manager of a theater, it is scheduled for 'reading.' The press is duly posted. Then the parts are assigned to the actors and matters get under way. The author, with the complicity of the manager, is afraid that things are not humming as they might. The author's friend comes to the rescue with a fairy-tale that the title chosen is one he had annexed previously. Then follows a polemic in the press. Another author publicly states that he has a play written which is identical with the one about to be staged. More publicity. The result is satisfactory as regards the amount of money the play earns for its promoters; for the public it spells mediocrity. One can understand, nevertheless, why it is that most people who can wield a pen are now devoting themselves exclusively to the theater and are turning their backs on literature proper. Above all, it must be recorded that the Jewish invasion of the theater has had the effect of stultifying the drama and retarding its development, the result being that, where artistry should hold pride of place, one finds now but the evidences of a greedy commercialism which must mean death to good taste, good work, and ideals. Here as elsewhere one finds that the tradesman has replaced the artist."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRAIN-TAX OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

THE habit of daily newspaper reading results in mental deterioration, declares Dr. Frederick Peterson, professor of psychiatry, Columbia College. This statement is enforced by presenting, in *Collier's Weekly* (New York, September 1), an examination of the mental effort necessary to the consumption of the daily paper. To quote:

"Manifestly one does not read all the printed matter of his daily newspaper, but he selects such articles or paragraphs as especially appeal to his interest. Yet in order to make his selection, the reader scans head-line after head-line, sometimes selecting what he desires, but quite as often lured by a novel or startling title to peruse matter quite apart from his original selective intention. The newspaper reader may not read all the newspaper, but he reads all the head-lines. Each head-line excites in his mind a current of thought with possibly many associated concepts, but only momentarily as he skips from one of little to one of greater interest. And it is not an orderly array of impressions that is thus made upon his brain, but, on the contrary, one of extreme disorder; a stream of facts widely dissociated, an incoherent medley of concepts, which must, in the nature of things, gradually wear out the power of the brain-cells to take impressions, render the impressions themselves unstable, and diminish the faculty of the tissues for permanent registration. And herein lies the real peril of the press. This goes on day after day and year after year, and the injury done is directly proportionate to the amount of time devoted to such reading.

"We begin to cultivate the art of forgetting. Instead of a progressive improvement in the building up of the faculty of memory, which should be the law of our intellectual growth, we are obliged to acquire the habit of obliterating impressions merely as a means of protection from this enormous onslaught of stimuli. What will be the result as to mental progress in a brain daily exercised in the art of forgetting, beset by innumerable concepts utterly incoherent as to their alinement in consciousness, all too generally inane, frivolous, unimportant, and whose chief effects are upon the morbidly emotional side of our nature?"

Without claiming absolute scientific value, the writer brings forward a tentative answer to the question he here advances. Thus:

"It is pretty well believed that there is in the brain a center of conservation distinct from the center of perception. We, of course, know nothing as to the nature of the relation of brain-cells to percepts and conservation, but we do know that there must be a relation. The latest researches (Hammerberg and Thomson) show that the number of cells in the brain is nine billion two hundred million. . . . The reading center of the brain occupies a comparatively small area in the back of the left hemisphere, and consequently must possess a very small portion of the nine billion cells referred to above. We can only guess at the number, but a fair estimate would be about a twentieth, or say five hundred million, which, in a lifetime of sixty years, would allow us about twenty-five thousand cells daily for the perception and conservation of words and sentences read. . . . These figures emphasize a very important fact, and that is that our brain capacity is limited and that we should be sparing of the cells we daily squander on newspapers and periodicals, if we are to have any left for literature, history, science, art, and all that makes for intellectual development."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHERE SAINTE-BEUVE FOUND HIS CRITICAL METHOD.

ANOTHER instance of a Frenchman developing and refining upon an art invented by an Englishman is found by Mr. Edward Wright in the case of Sainte-Beuve. This undisputed chief of modern literary critics, we are told in the London *Academy* (August 25), can not be looked upon as the originator of his own method. It was Dr. Johnson, says Mr. Wright, who "was the first critic to delineate the complexion of genius, and to trace its substance and form in the lives and characters of authors, before studying in their works its manifestation and general value." The torch was passed on from Dr. Johnson to Hazlitt, and from Hazlitt it crossed the Channel to Sainte-Beuve. Hazlitt equaled Dr. Johnson in the matter of invention, says Mr. Wright, but their points of view were entirely different. When Hazlitt's "Contemporary Portraits" became known in France, Sainte-Beuve, the future author of "Portraits Contemporains," according to Mr. Wright, was a critic of the academic French school of the eighteenth century. "He had failed to see the importance of the revolution effected by Dr. Johnson in the method of criticism, and it was not until Villemain applied the new method to the study of French literature that he recognized its great value." Sainte-Beuve, however, turned to Hazlitt and found in the latter "the example of an art more novel and attractive than that which Villemain had introduced." Hazlitt's "The Spirit of the Age," "with its bold and incisive delineation of the characters of living authors, its romantic and liberal point of view, and its impassioned discussion of the problems of the day, was to him a source of enlightenment and an object of emulation." In a comparison of Sainte-Beuve and Hazlitt we read:

"There is something feminine in Sainte-Beuve's curious mixture of timidity and subtlety, as there is something masculine in

SAINTE-BEUVE.

Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age" was to Sainte-Beuve, says Edward Wright, "a source of enlightenment and an object of emulation."

Hazlitt's vehemence and outspokenness. The two critics had, however, much in common with each other. They were sentimental epicureans with a strain of morbid feeling which found expression in a similar manner in the 'Liber Amoris' and the 'Livre d'Amour'—Sainte-Beuve was fond of Hazlitt's titles—and probably they both saved themselves from the fate of Amiel by giving an outward direction to their restless faculty of introspection, and transforming it into an unusual power of insight into the souls of their contemporaries. Hazlitt had the stronger character, Sainte-Beuve the more impressionable nature. The French writer's interests in life were narrower than those of the English essayist, but his sympathies were more profound. Insensible to the influence of abstract ideas, but keenly susceptible to the force of personality, he was dominated in turn by every leader of thought of his age. As his attachments were matters of sentiment rather than matters of reason, when the attachments were broken something of the sentiment remained to intimidate and weaken his judgment. Hence his 'Portraits Contemporains' compare unfavorably with the 'Contemporary Portraits' of Hazlitt. The disciple lacked his master's clarity of vision and his sureness and vivacity of touch. He did not then know his own mind well enough to understand fully the minds of the men who had subdued and misled him. Having failed to find in Hugo, Chateaubriand, Lamennais, and the Saint-Simonians the strength and inspiration he needed, he was so vexed with them that he wished to indicate the element of unsoundness in their genius; but he was unable to do so as he had no settled ground of criticism. He still wavered between surrendering himself to his sense of the sweetness and beauty of religion, and cultivating his growing interest in life as a spectacle as meaningless as it was entertaining. He was a sentimental skeptic in the making, the forerunner of Renan, but he had not succeeded in transforming his natural indecision and voluptuousness of character into an instrument of exquisite epicureanism. This, however, he at last did in his work on the greatest of his contemporaries, Chateaubriand. He was then forty-five years of age."

WILLIAM HAZLITT,

Who derived his critical method from Dr. Johnson and in turn handed it on to Sainte-Beuve.

Sainte-Beuve's genius was of slower growth than that of Hazlitt, Mr. Wright avers, but it produced, when it arrived at maturity, "fruit of a stranger and more penetrating savor." He continues:

"His weaknesses gradually became a source of strength; his timidity was refined into subtlety; his vacillation into the hesitancy of a taste of extraordinary delicacy; his aversion from plain-speaking into a sort of Attic reticence in expression. Above all, the erratic adventures of his own frail and vagrant soul in a world of personal forces endued him with a singular versatility of sympathy and an uncommon power of insight, which enabled him to enter into the souls of all kinds of men and to study them dispassionately and yet intimately as examples of the frames of mind through which he had passed on his way to a profound and ultimate state of skepticism. In his hands, criticism became the art of living an infinity of lives and of living them, at times, more deeply, more intensely, and more clearly than the persons who actually had lived them. In matters of taste he never displayed, in regard to the sublime things in literature, the gusto of Hazlitt; in matters of feeling he never exhibited, in regard to the heroic things in life, the fiery passion of Carlyle; nevertheless, in the matter of portraiture Hazlitt, in comparison with him at his best, seems to be a painter of surfaces, and Carlyle a sculptor of figures of fantasy. Sainte-Beuve was, in fact, an incomparable student of the varieties of the human mind. Partly English in his origin and culture, but wholly French in the diverseness

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and undulancy of his nature, he infused into the form of art invented by Dr. Johnson something of the charm and the spirit of Montaigne."

NEED OF A LITERARY VERSION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

TO prove how far present-day Biblical studies have moved from any literary or even humanistic position, says a writer in *The Nation* (New York, August 23), we have only to notice that "no attempts are now made to present the Old Testament to English readers as a monument of literary art." The reason for this, the writer thinks, is to be found in the fact that theologians have become critics, and consequently the literature of the Hebrews has lost its esthetic appreciators. Almost the only exception to this literary neglect of the Scriptures, the writer points out, is in the parts Dr. Horace Howard Furness contributed to the "Rainbow Bible," where, since he "had only the liberty of putting in decent English the results of others," his work was "far from the creative labor of the primary translator." "And when the 'Tudor Translations' accepted the King James version as a belated comrade, it was as an English classic, not as a primary translation."

The writer, evidently himself a teacher of Hebrew, derides the plea of a recent writer in *The Outlook* that the study of Hebrew in our seminaries be abandoned in favor of the "cultivation of rhetoric or the pursuit of settlement researches." As to the pass to which the study of Hebrew has come, we read:

"The real students of the language have always been few. They have studied more or less by themselves; and their knowledge has not been criticized and vivified in the rough-and-tumble existence of schools and colleges. Only in some such way does it seem possible to explain the persistence of hoary misconception on points of grammar, lexicography, and usage. If it had been the duty of the schoolmasters to teach Hebrew to classes of boys year by year, these things would long ago have vanished. As it is, not only are the more difficult books, such as Job, disfigured to the point of nonsense, but in the simplest prose there occur 'howlers' which in Greek would work the sore unhappiness of a two years' schoolboy. The defect is not merely in insight and power of expression—the higher faculties of a translator—but in ordinary grammatical knowledge."

Non-theological literary translators have been backward, doubtless, the writer thinks, owing to a "reverence for the King James Version as a well of English undefiled, which it is"; a "belief that it is a good translation, which it is not"; a "fear of popular objection to non-Levitical hands laid upon the ark, which is vain." The writer continues:

"After so many Levitical hands have worked their will with the sacred text—often with results of jumbled style only falling short of Mr. Kipling's imitation of the book of Mormon: 'And the Lord spake unto the children of Israel, saying, "Great Scott, what air ye about?,"'—the people would rather welcome an esthetically satisfactory and artistically reverent Englishing, even tho wrought by uncircumcised hands. Such a translator would be free from all questions of dogma or of theological results to flow from his renderings. His whole care would be to translate adequately and beautifully, and for the rest he would have as little thought as tho he were handling the Vedas or the Koran. He would need—and this might be hard—to shake himself free from the mystery which, for so many, seems to hang over the Hebrew tongue, and to recognize it not as any language of Paradise or system of strange symbols from the antique world, but as a very direct and vivid—most exact when grasped clearly, and flexible when wielded easily—means of communicating human thoughts, one adequate to their deepest burdens and highest emotional flights, born in the desert and nursed on pastoral steppes, a child of mountain and river and plain, in touch with reality at all points, and rendering the instincts and yearnings of actual men, nomads and farmers, soldiers, seers, and rulers. Of course, he would have to learn his Hebrew thoroughly and not to translate—as do so many—with an English version to right, a dictionary to left, and no grammar in sight; but that would be no terrible labor if pursued in the good old-fashioned way of writing prose from the first. And he would render, as nearly as could be, as one of the earlier Elizabethans; not with the later smoothness; some parts might call even for the commatic style of Malory. In this he would, perhaps, be driven to envy the freedom of these writers and their wide possibilities, narrowed for him, of words and constructions, much as modern translators of 'Don Quixote' envy the license of Blount, which they dare not imitate. They, too, would give him rhythmic movements with which to reproduce the less than Saturnian meters of the Hebrews, and would teach him how to play on words without losing dignity or pathos.

"Some measure of criticism he must needs use. The modern chapters and verses would go, as well as the divisions of the Jewish lectionary. He would make no chapters of his own, but simply paragraph for the sense; thus aiding the English reader, yet retaining the primitive and Oriental monotony of unbroken narrative. But one thing must be for him as the abomination of desolation itself. His text may no critic chop up and assign to A and B or X and Y. He must take the work of the last redactor who wrought in any whit as an artist, and render that, difficult as it may sometimes be. If time has gnawed the text since it left those hands, he may mark the gaps, but hardly more. If the redactor left harsh passages, he also must be harsh; or, where that is too impossible, must seek some escape. Such delirium of insane literalists as 'Jehovah God' must be undreamable for him; the old version will here generally guide him safely. His method, in short, must be that of the great translations from the Greeks and Orientals when made by poets or artists in prose."

The specialists—the theologians, and the critics—have failed us; our only hope lies with the practised *littérateur*, asserts the writer, with this additional word: "Thus the Old Testament, put at last fairly before the English-speaking world, may come again to its own, and the problem, how to gain for the mass of the people a true view of it, as a multifarious mass of Oriental literature struck through with a red thread of purpose, so well stated by Mr. Arthur C. Benson in *The National Review*, will move far toward solution."

NEGRO MELODIES OF SCOTCH ORIGIN.

MOST of our alleged negro songs have been described by Mr. Henry T. Fink, musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, as "a hodge-podge of Spanish, Portuguese, English, German, French, and American tunes" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 23). A writer in *Musical America* (New York), Mr. Angelo M. Read, now declares that they are derived largely from Scotch airs. He is in agreement with recent writers on the subject in denying that the negro melodies are "purely African." For generations, Mr. Read asserts, "the negro, while under the ban of slavery, and in contact with the enlightened white race, did not fail to change in nature, so much so that in life, language, and song he eventually became American. In certain parts of the Southern States the early settlers were largely of Scotch descent. It is natural, therefore, that the negro should take kindly to the Scotch music, both major and minor. It is also natural that through a process of evolution these Scotch melodies should in time become negro." How the music which now passes as characteristically negro was derived from Scotch airs is explained in the following:

"Clever at imitation the negro did not fail to appropriate this music to his own use, and by passing it along through generations form parent to child the original melody lost its contour entirely and became a new thing to creature needs.

"This fact is the more conclusive because the negro used his smooth voice to transmit this music from one to the other. This explains 'the change of the story in the telling.'

"The negro came from barbarism to civilization. In his schooling he threw over the simple chant of his native Africa, for a more progressive American one. This latter he adapted to his larger life according to his capacity.

"From the first the negro was surrounded by a culture exceeding his own. Naturally ignorant, tho endowed as I have said with a mimetic sense and impulsive nature, he relied upon others for a livelihood, rather than occupy any responsible position. In

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

music, however, he has attained to a distinction which will at least add much interest to the history of the colored race in America. The fact of association with the music of the whites adds much to the theory that the negro assimilated much of the music of his superiors in education during his earlier days of slavery. Especially may this be said of the Southern districts inhabited by the Scotch settlers.

"There is therefore reasonable truth in the assertion that the airs sung by these Scotch descendants were taken up by the slaves and transformed by them, through different generations, into distinct negro melodies. If we trace the source of these slave-songs, we find the pentatonic scale is used for many of the major, and the minor scale with a minor seventh for many of the minor, songs. This substantiates pretty clearly the assumption that the negro was impressed by the Scotch music, which latter is also constructed upon these scales.

"There are, however, many of the finest negro 'spirituals and shouts' constructed upon other scales, the result no doubt of local influences. There is, moreover, another reason which lends force to the argument. It is in the sudden syncopation, in other words 'Scotch catch or snap,' found in both the Scotch and negro music. This may have suggested the so-called 'rag-time' attributed to the negro, which recently reached so much exaggeration in the 'coon-song.' It seems to me a fallacy promulgated by Antonin Dvorák and others to designate negro music, the national music of America. Because the music is not national at all, so long as it is restrcited to a few less enlightened colored people and they chiefly local."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

In this department THE LITERARY DIGEST will print each week descriptive titles of all new books received up to the day of going to press, with notices, then or soon thereafter, of the more significant and important. It hopes in this way to supply a record and guide which shall meet what the editor believes to be a constant need.

Alexander, De Alva Stanwood. A Political History of the State of New York. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. viii–405; 444. Vol. I., 1774–1832; vol. II., 1833–1861. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 per vol.

Avary, Myrtha Lockett. Dixie after the War. An exposition of social conditions existing in the South during the twelve years succeeding the fall of Richmond. With an introduction by Gen. Clement A. Evans. Illustrated from old paintings, daguerreotypes, and rare photographs. 8vo, pp. x-435. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75 net.

Barba-a. [Mabel Osgood Wright.] The Garden, You and I. With sixteen Illustrations. pp. 397. New York: The Macmillan Co.

These nature books, with their open-air freshness and healthful tang of the soil, would seem to be a protest against the pervasive artificiality of the time, an effort to get back for a brief hour to a natural environment, to get close to nature's heart, where its actual beating can be heard and the sweetness of it plainly felt. In "The Garden, You and I," Barbara, who is now known to be Mabel Osgood Wright, has again flung wide the gates of a new Eden, has provided a sort of refuge for those who have become heartsick over too much realism in life and literature.

The book is cast partly in the form of letters to a sister gardener, in which are contained innumerable hints and revelations bearing on the successful wooing of the flowers. These letters have a freshness of style that recalls the former nature novels of this talented author. They contain the same bright optimistic philosophy, the same shrewd unselfish wisdom.

There is a chapter on "Lilies and Their Whims." "Ah me!" sighs Barbara, "the very mention of this flower calls up endless visions of beauty. Iris—the flower of mythology, history, and one might almost say science as well, since its outline points to the north on the face of the mariner's compass; the flower that in the dawn of recorded beauty antedates the rose, the fragments of the scattered rainbow of creation." Such lyric outbursts are not too frequent. Like her prototype, the author is a very business-like Perdita, and her book is an intensely practical one.

Barr, Robert. The Watermead Affair. 12mo, pp. 127. Frontispiece by Curtis Wager-Smith. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Baughan, Edward Algernon. Music and Musicians. 12mo, pp. 325. New York and London: John Lane.

Beasley, A. H. Life of Danton. 12mo, pp. 360. Portrait. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Beasley defends Danton against much that has been said to his discredit by Taine, Michelet, Louis Blanc, and others. His book is largely based on the speeches of Danton and the writings of his contemporaries. This, the third, edition is to a considerable extent a revision of the second.

Bergin, Alfred. The Law of the Westgoths, according to the Manuscript of Aeskil, Lawman of Västergötland, Sweden, 1200 A.D. With an introduction and explanatory notes done into English. [First English translation.] 8vo, pp. 90. Paper. Frontispiece. Rock Island, Ill.: Augustine Book Concern.

Bryan, William Jennings. Letters to a Chinese Official: Being a Western View of Eastern Civilization. 18mo, pp. 97. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Birukoff. Paul. Leo Tolstoy: His Life and Work. Autobiographical letters and biographical material. Revised by Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian. Vol. 1, Childhood and Early Manhood. 8vo, illustrated, pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.

In this volume the life of Tolstoy is related from 1828 until his marriage in 1862. Paul Birukoff began to compile the work in 1901, and has been materially assisted by Tolstoy, who, besides writing an introduction, has contributed letters and autobiographical matter of the first value to such a work.

Cawein, Madison. Nature-Notes and Impressions. In prose and verse. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

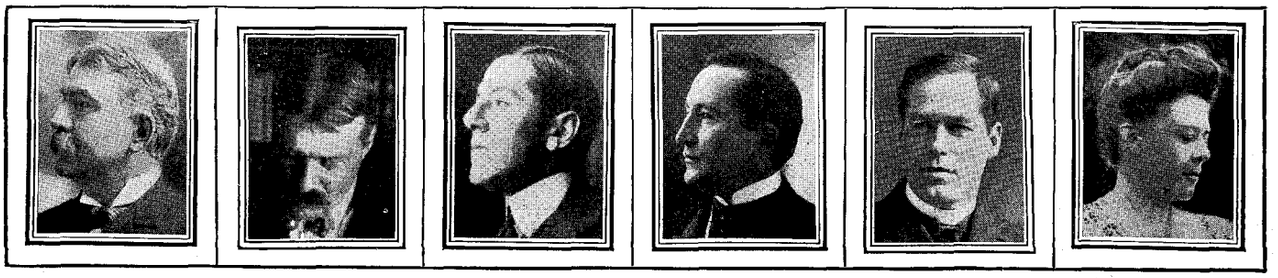
Chambers, Robert W. The Fighting Chance. With illustrations by A. B. Wenzel. 12mo, pp. 499. New York: Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Chambers's latest novel is a tolerably faithful and striking photograph of a phase of life that has singular attraction for the student of modern conditions. Realistic in the extreme and to the extent of introducing slang and even profanity, it still has fine touches of sentiment and reveals an intimate knowledge of a species of human existence which, in a sense, is as new and as modern as the motor and the skyscraper. The danger in novels with this sort of setting is banality, and it is no small credit to the author to say that he has generally avoided this rock. An ultra-modern environment, unless continually softened by the redeeming touch of art, has a repelling effect. The trouble is that the phase of our civilization that Mr. Chambers paints, and creditably paints, is itself almost too new. One senses the varnish of it all. His pages are charged with the atmosphere of that luxury which amazed Lombroso and caused him to assert that the American millionaires eclipsed in this respect the monarchs of Europe. The story, like some of its predecessors, is full of the rush and swirl of cosmopolitan existence. One sees at a glance that the characters are drawn from life, and it is no discredit to the author to say that whole pages of his novel have the fidelity and accuracy of a newspaper chronicle.

The most striking character in the book is Quarrier, a millionaire Antinous, for whom there is a general "scramble" among mothers and romantic daughters with an eye on the main chance. He is a thoroughly well drawn figure and no doubt is representative of a class which, if not large, is a very potent one in the community. In the intervals of his dawdling among clubs and breaking hearts, he employs his time in vast commercial transactions and in corrupting legislatures and judges. Contrasted with the handsome and dangerous Crœsus is Siward, the degenerate scion of an old and honorable New York family, who has the taint of drink in his veins, and who, in his headlong course to destruction, is saved through the love of a woman. This woman is Sylvia Landis, who may be said to move through the rout like the lady in "Comus"? The style of the novel is admirably adapted to its swift-moving, strenuous theme. There are few dull pages in it.

Day, Holman F. The Rainy Day Railroad War. 12mo, pp. 257. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Degener, Herrmann A. L., Wer ist's? Unsere Zeitgenossen. Zeitgenossenlexikon, enthaltend Biographien nebst Bibliographien. Angaben über



D. A. S. ALEXANDER. ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. JUSTUS MILES FORMAN. ARTHUR HORNBLOW. JEREMIAH W. JENKS. MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Herkunft, Familie, Lebenslauf, Werke, Lieblingsbeschäftigungen, Parteiangehörigkeit, Mitgliedschaft bei Gesellschaften, Adresse. Andere Mitteilungen von allgemeinem Interesse. Crown 8vo, pp. clviii-1356. Second year. Leipsic: H. A. Ludwig Degener. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $3.

A work similar in plan and execution to the well-known and indispensable "Who's Who" of England and America, but prepared with a thoroughness for which German literary workers are unsurpassed.

Dillon, Mary. The Leader. Illustrated by Ruth M. Hallock. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Douglas, Charles Noel. Uncle Charlie's Poems. Mirthful and otherwise. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: J. S. Ogilvie. 50 cents.

Downs, Mrs. George Sheldon. Step by Step: A Story of High Ideals. 12mo, pp. 336. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Field, Chester, Jr. The Cynic's Rules of Conduct. 24mo, pp. 97. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Fletcher, Ella Adelia. The Philosophy of Rest. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Fogg, Lawrence Daniel. The Asbestos Society of Sinners. 12mo, pp. 169. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Co.

Forman, Justus Miles. Buchanan's Wife. Illustrated by Will Grefé. pp. 291. New York: Harper & Bros., 1906.

Freeman, James E. The Man and the Master. 16mo, pp. xii-127. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

Garland, Hamlin. Witch's Gold. Being a new and enlarged version of "the Spirit of Sweetwater." 12mo, pp. 230. Frontispiece. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Gordon, S. G. Quite Talks on Service. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Gordon, S. D. Quiet Talks about Jesus. 16mo, pp. 290. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 75 cents.

Hatch, David P. The Blood of the Gods. A monographic treatise of the temperance question. 16mo, pp. 57. Los Angeles: Times-Mirror Co., 1906. Paper. 25 cents.

Hertzberg, H. R. R. Lyrics of Love. 12mo, pp. 68. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co.

Hornblow, Arthur. The Lion and the Mouse: A Story of American Life, novelized from the play by Charles Klein. Illustrated by Stuart Travis. pp. 399. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Novels founded on plays, and plays founded on novels, seldom repeat the success first won by the play or the novel. But Mr. Hornblow seems in some degree already to have falsified the tradition. Perhaps adequate explanations of his success may be found alike in the inherent interest of the theme, making it serviceable in the novel form as well as in the dramatic, and in the skill with which Mr. Hornblow has built up the book. Many reviewers are praising it. The Washington *Post* declares it to be "As exciting and fascinating a narrative as has appeared in novel form in years." The Philadelphia *Press* expects it to "find many readers," and the Cleveland *News* declares that it "Must take its place beside the play as a welcome addition to American art."

Jenks, Jeremiah W. Citizenship in the Schools. 12mo, pp. viii.-264. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This instructive and timely work is composed of essays and addresses written and delivered during the last fifteen or sixteen years. The subjects treated are peculiarly adapted to the present period and would seem to embrace a wider field than that inferred in the title. The informing principle of the book is the idea that the ultimate remedy for the social evils weighing upon the Republic is to be found in a sound ethical training imparted to the youth of the nation in the schools. With this idea in view the author urges upon teachers a more thorough study of our social institutions and of the changing conditions which act and react upon them. The student, he maintains, should be quick to see impending changes and to know the new form of law that will be in harmony with the new opinion, and, further, to make his influence felt in bringing about the passage of such laws. He observes that legislators usually seek to follow public opinion, tho they endeavor not to go too far in advance of it. He points out that in many States political corruption has reached such a depth that outraged public sentiment has put a sudden end to it, but the temptation was still sufficiently strong among unscrupulous leaders and corrupt voters to make necessary new elective processes. A gradual lessening of the general evil has been the result.

Keeler, Charles. San Francisco through Earthquake and Fire. 8vo, pp. 55. Illustrated. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. Paper, 75 cents.

Kenyon, Orr. What God Hath (Not) Joined. 12mo, pp. 377. Illustrated. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Machen, Arthur. The House of Souls. 12mo, pp. xiii-514. Frontispiece. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Masterman, The. [Anonymous.] 12mo, pp. 243. New York and London: John Lane. $1.50.

Mathews, Frances Aymar. The Undefiled. A Novel of To-day. 12mo, pp. 279. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Newkirk, Newton. Recollections of a Gold Cure Graduate. Illustrated by Wallace Goldsmith. 24mo, pp. 143. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Osbourne, Lloyd. The Tin Diskers. The Story of an Invasion that all but failed. With illustrations by L. F. Fithian. 12mo, pp. 127. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Paul, Herbert. The Life of Froude. 8vo, pp. x-454. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00 net.

No previous life of Froude has been written. Froude himself desired that no biography of the formal type should ever be prepared. His correspondence for the most part was destroyed. In these circumstances Mr. Paul has written the only kind of life that remained possible. He has given an orderly narrative of the exterior facts, with discussions of Froude's work as a historian, his art as a writer, and defensive presentations of two notable occurrences which in his lifetime became the subjects of memorable controversies —the attacks on his "History" by Freeman, and the publication of his own Carlyle books. Biographies written under these conditions have not commonly been successful: Wilfred Meynell's "Benjamin Disraeli" was not, nor was Trollope's "Thackeray," altho Lounsbury's "Cooper" was a little masterpiece.

If Mr. Paul has failed to produce a masterpiece, he has written what will be accepted as an adequate life, and perhaps it may prove to be the final one. It is an excellent piece of work, considering the limitations imposed. Himself a historian, Mr. Paul has the biographical temperament, and, along with this equipment, sympathy with his subject, constructive imagination, and literary style.

Mr. Paul has done Froude's memory notable service in the chapter on Freeman. Of the Carlyle controversy he does not write with equal success. It may be true, as Mr. Paul says, that Froude's Carlyle books have helped Carlyle's fame, in that they have shown us the man as he was—a human being, with human infirmities allied to some of the greatest personal and intellectual qualities exhibited in his generation. We should like to believe this and hope it may be entirely true. It is clear from Mr. Paul's book that Froude aimed to write of Carlyle, not so much as of one whom he had intimately known and profoundly loved, as of a historic character who might have lived in some former age. In other words, he could not put aside his own historic sense, feeling that he must write as if for a posterity and as if he himself belonged to that posterity.

All of which is rather an explanation than a satisfying defense. In general, Mr. Paul's book has been well liked. The consensus of opinion has probably been voiced in *The Bookman* by a writer whose initials betray him as Harry Thurston Peck. Professor Peck welcomes the book for the imagination and style with which it is adorned, and as "a faithful record of the facts and a convincing vindication."

Ranade, Mahadev Govind. An Essay on Indian Economics. 16mo, pp. 353. Portrait. Second edition. Madras: G. A. Natesan & Co.

Rickert, Edith. Folly. With colored Frontispiece by Sigismund de Ivanowski. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Rutherford, Mildred Lewis. French Authors. From Froissart to Living Writers. 12mo, pp. 647. Portraits. Atlanta: Franklin Publishing Co.

Russell, W. Clark. The Yarn of Old Harbor Town. 12mo, pp. 454. Frontispiece. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

Sinclair, May. Audrey Craven. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Shaler, Sophia P. The Masters of Fate. The Power of Will. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Spargo, John. Socialism. A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles. 12mo, pp. xvi-258. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

In the preface of his new popular exposition of Socialism Mr. Spargo announces that his volume is wholly unpretentious in its aim, and that it is intended to be an introduction to a subject of growing international interest and importance. Having spent twelve years in the practical study and advocacy of Socialism he has had exceptional opportunities for knowing the difficulties and misgivings encountered by those who enter upon the study of its history. His method is different from that commonly employed. He attempts "to state Socialism constructively without utopian romanticism," and expresses the hope that his book will lead to a juster view of the movement which he claims is at present enjoying the attention of all thinking men throughout the world.

He contends that the organization of the Socialist state must be democratic, for Socialism without democracy "is as impossible as shadow without light." This word, he claims, is a monstrous misnomer when applied to schemes of government ownership or paternalism.

Taylor, Emerson Gifford. The Upper Hand. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Thompson, Harry. The Cynic's Dictionary. With Decorations by Guernsey Moore. 24mo, pp. 95. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Turner, Frederic J. The Rise of the New West, 1819-1829. (The American Nation Series: Vol. XIV.) 12mo, pp. xviii-366. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

A book that would become a notable contribution to American history has long been looked for from Professor Turner, the brilliant writer and teacher of the University of Wisconsin. As the years have been passing, he has published many magazine papers and some notable monographs, each in its own way disclosing a remarkable store of original knowledge of unfamiliar phases of our history. But having passed his fortieth year, it began to be feared that his talents and knowledge might be hopelessly dissipated in isolated and ephemeral publications. In the volume under notice we now have a work which not only justifies his reputation, but one which was well worth waiting for. If his theme be not one of the greatest that lay neglected, it was quite great enough to employ the talents of the best historians. With fine appreciation and notable grasp has Mr. Turner seized and treated it. No volume in the series to which it belongs has quite the same charm of freshness or fills quite the same "long-felt want."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY.

The Mountain God.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

There is a mountain god, they say, who dwells
Remote, untouched by prayers or temple bells;
A god irrevocably who compels
The hidden fountains and the secret wells
Upward and outward from their cloistered cells;
He calls them, calls them, all the lustrous day,
And not one rippling child dare disobey.
There is a god who dwells within your eyes
Like that veiled god of mountain mysteries,
Compelling all my secret soul to rise
Unto a flooded brim of still surprise
Flooded and flushed beneath the god's great eyes.
Belovèd, you have called me to the day,
And all the fountains of my life obey.
—*From McClure's Magazine* (September).

The Vision.

BY ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY.

"O sister, sister, from the casement leaning,
What see'st thy tranced eye, what is the meaning
Of that strange rapture that thy features know?"

"*I see,*" *she said, "the sunset's crimson glow.*"

"O sister, sister, from the casement turning,
What saw'st thou there save sunset's sullen burning?
—Thy hand is ice, and fever lights thine eye!"

"*I saw,*" *she said, "the twilight drifting by.*"

"O sister, oft the sun hath set and often
Have we beheld the twilight fold and soften
The edge of day—in this no myst'ry lies!"

"*I saw,*" *she said, "the crescent moon arise.*"

"O sister, speak! I fear when on me falleth
Thine empty glance which some wild spell enthralleth
—How chill the air blows through the open door!"

"*I saw,*" *she said, "I saw"—and spake no more.*
—*From The Reader* (September).

The Bather.

BY LEONARD HUXLEY.

Still is the lake; in lucent air
Serene o'er its own shadow bowed,
The wet hill hangs, as faintly fair
And unsubstantial as a cloud.
Still is the lake; clear skies to-day
Succeed the rains of yester-night;
The dark flood-waters idly play
With shadowed hill, with misty light.
No single sound breaks in; I hear
The breath, it seems, of living earth;
Near things seem far, and far things near,
Like visions of celestial birth.
Secure in such still solitude
The wildfowl dot the distant bay,
And seagulls, that of late pursued
Through restless seas their hard-won prey,
In this deep inland calm take tithe
Of easy spoil.
Here as I pass
A mower cuts with old-world scythe
Slow-falling swath of sedgy grass,
Whose yellowing fringe winds close about
The wrinkled bank, where level lake
And meadow-flat wind in and out
And mimic bays and headlands make:
Sole figure in this lonely space,
He swings and pauses, turns and swings,
Nor heeds the glory of the place,
Nor of these far, uplifting things,
Man's heritage, claims any share.
One long field, by sweet runnels fed
That in the south mere ditches were;
But here spired plantain rears its head,
And gray-eyed yarrow's silvery lip
Smiles norland welcome: Last, a row

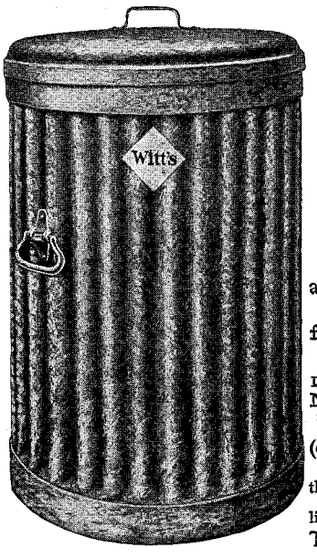
To the Tips of His Pink Toes.

Because of its purity, Ivory Soap has a place of honor in every well regulated nursery.

It should be used for baby's bath as well as for cleansing every article he wears; his underclothes, his frocks, his stockings—everything about him from the top of his little bald head to the tips of his pink and white toes.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
It Floats



People Who Bought
Witt's Ash and Garbage Cans
Five Years ago
have not had to replace them—
they probably won't for years.

Because of this there are imitations of Witt's Cans—close as the law allows.

The only way to know that you are getting Witt's is to look for the word *Witt's* on can and lid.

SIZES—WITT'S CAN, No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons.

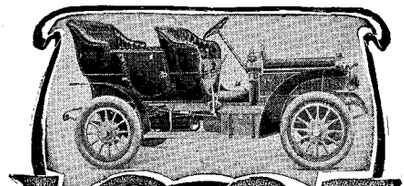
All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor proof (close-fitting lid.)

Ask at the stores for Witt's Can and look for "Witt's Can" stamped on the lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it, we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



1907 CADILLAC

Now Ready!

Cadillac Supremacy once more asserts itself in the announcement that Model H, the final and perfected four-cylinder car for 1907 is ready for immediate delivery.

In improvement and mechanical finish this magnificent car out distances by at least two years any other car on the market. It has new features, but every one of them has been thoroughly tested and tried by months of severe service.

Its tremendous power makes it a veritable wonder in hill climbing; countless miles of travel over the roughest mountain roads in the country without balk or delay prove its never-failing dependability. *An automobile whose smooth and well-balanced action is almost marvelous when compared with what has heretofore been accepted as the highest type of motor car.*

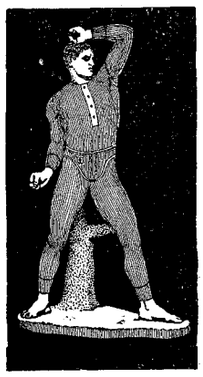
Among the many features of the 1907 Cadillac are ease of control, due to our perfect planetary transmission; a marine type governor, regulating the speed of the engine under all conditions; a new and exclusive double-acting steering device that greatly increases safety; an independent steel engine suspension, which maintains perfect alignment of motor and transmission at all times, saving much strain and wear.

Model H is practically noiseless in operation; embodies the maximum of comfort in riding. **30 horse power;** capable of fifty miles an hour. Price, $2,500.

Enjoy a demonstration by your nearest dealer. His address and descriptive booklet AD sent on request.

Other Cadillac models are: Model K, Runabout, $750; Model M, Light Touring Car, $950. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, and do not include lamps.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.



HARDERFOLD HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR

Inter-Air-Space System

Is two-fold throughout, affording protection against the vicissitudes of our variable climate to

Invalids, Athletes, Professional Men, Merchants, Accountants

And all occupations in life, indoors or out

Over eleven hundred physicians have united in testifying to the sanitary excellence of the HARDERFOLD system of underclothing.

HARDERFOLD FABRIC CO.
166 River Street, TROY, N. Y.
Send for catalogue

Of screening alders; there I strip
And barefoot through soft grasses go
Where Derwent, curving to the mere,
Swift in his seeming stillness slides,
A moving mirror, darkly clear,
Deep-pooled beneath his hanging sides.
Poised for the plunge, erect I take
The benison of the sun: I see
The toil-bound mower by the lake
Still swing his scythe, but I am free.
I poise, I plunge: the mirrored hills
Rise up to meet me as I leap.
How the cool stream my body thrills,
Silken and soft and fresh as sleep.
—*From The Critic* (September).

PERSONAL.

Qualifying for an Interview.—Mr. Loeb, the President's private secretary, has no sinecure, remarks a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post*. An incident of his varied duties is cited to prove the point.

Altho he occupies an important place in the President's official life, he is obliged to serve as the retaining wall which receives the fierce assaults of endless schemes that else would engulf the White House. Mr. Loeb, in consequence, comes in for copious adverse criticism from many quarters.

Recently a sour-visaged man of considerable importance in a small Western town called on the secretary and hotly demanded an audience.

"It is out of the question," dec'ared Mr. Loeb. "The President has given his time to four men on the subject, and it is exhausted."

"No, it ain't!" insisted the visitor irately. "You got a long audience for a second-rate politician last week on the other side—and that was after you refused me!"

"I remember that I did," nodded Mr. Loeb. "But there were extraordinary circumstances."

Shaking his fist, the visitor rose up.

"I know what them circumstances was," he

"Finite and Infinite."

The present great religious awakening is most evident among thinkers. This strong convincing book is its highest expression. Readers recognize in it a most remarkable religious work.

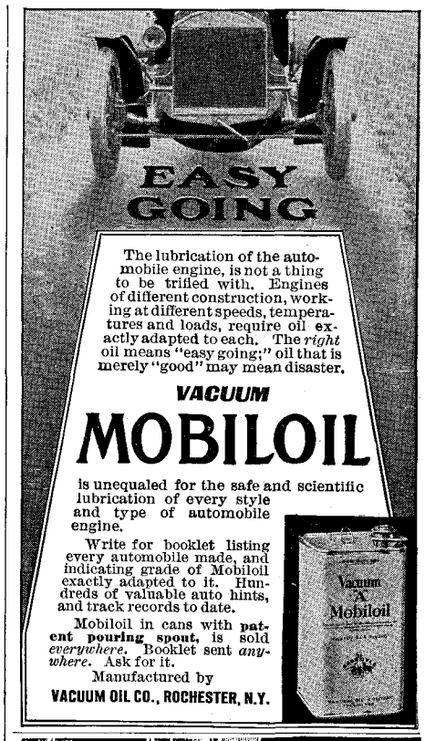
It calls Science as a Witness for Christian Theism, and it appeals to the broad Christian world.

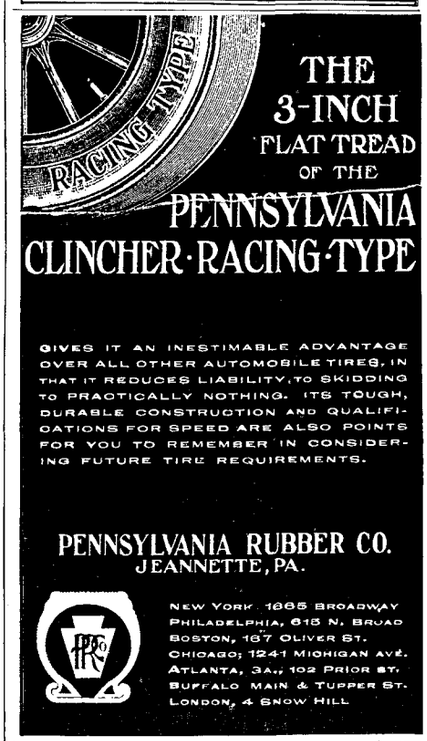
The author, Mr. Thomas Curran Ryan, is an eminent lawyer and scholar, a profound student of science and philosophy. Although his book deals with the most modern developments of science in a manner that has received high praise from such authorities as *Popular Astronomy*, *Agnes M. Clerke*, *Alfred R. Wallace*, and *Sir Oliver Lodge*, yet it is "Easy to understand; a book that all can read," (*Phila. Inquirer*); "Charming in its clearness of thought," (*Baptist Commonwealth*); "Readable and interesting," (*Chicago Record-Herald*); "Remarkably readable," (*New Church Review*); "Will hold the interest of the reader to the end," (*Nashville American*); "Very suggestive, and fascinating as a story," (*Dr. M. J. Savage*); "Will interest the general reading public," (*Va. Law Register*); "Can be read with the same absorbing interest accorded to the best fiction," (*Bob Taylor's Magazine*).

The religious and educational value of "Finite and Infinite" have been praised by the religious and secular press, and by leading scholars, educators, and clergymen, in all parts of the United States. Adopting the opinions of such competent critics, we do not hesitate to recommend it as, to use the words of *The Boston Times*, "A book that should be studied by everybody."

Large type, 351 pages, price $1.50. Postage 10 cents extra. For sale by all booksellers. Send for descriptive circular.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
Publishers: Philadelphia and London.


EASY GOING
The lubrication of the automobile engine, is not a thing to be trifled with. Engines of different construction, working at different speeds, temperatures and loads, require oil exactly adapted to each. The *right* oil means "easy going;" oil that is merely "good" may mean disaster.
VACUUM
MOBILOIL
is unequaled for the safe and scientific lubrication of every style and type of automobile engine.
Write for booklet listing every automobile made, and indicating grade of Mobiloil exactly adapted to it. Hundreds of valuable auto hints, and track records to date.
Mobiloil in cans with patent pouring spout, is sold *everywhere*. Booklet sent *anywhere*. Ask for it.
Manufactured by
VACUUM OIL CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.
Vacuum "A" Mobiloil


RACING TYPE
THE 3-INCH FLAT TREAD OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
CLINCHER-RACING-TYPE
GIVES IT AN INESTIMABLE ADVANTAGE OVER ALL OTHER AUTOMOBILE TIRES, IN THAT IT REDUCES LIABILITY TO SKIDDING TO PRACTICALLY NOTHING. ITS TOUGH, DURABLE CONSTRUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR SPEED ARE ALSO POINTS FOR YOU TO REMEMBER IN CONSIDERING FUTURE TIRE REQUIREMENTS.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.
NEW YORK, 1665 BROADWAY
PHILADELPHIA, 615 N. BROAD
BOSTON, 167 OLIVER ST.
CHICAGO, 1241 MICHIGAN AVE.
ATLANTA, GA., 102 PRIOR ST.
BUFFALO, MAIN & TUPPER ST.
LONDON, 4 SNOW HILL

15 CENTS Coin or Stamps.

If sent at once, will obtain a paper bound copy of that remarkable little book

As a Man Thinketh

By JAMES ALLEN

Said by some to be one of the most powerful books on **Character Building** and **Thought Control** ever printed. Note the contents:

Thought and Character. Effect of Thought on Circumstances. Effect of Thought on Health and the Body. Thought and Purpose. The Thought-Factor in Achievement. Visions and Ideals. Serenity.

This money also pays for a 3 mos. subscription to THE BUSINESS PHILOSOPHER, a 48-page magazine, loaded to the brim with inspiration for the man who works with hand or brain. Don't hesitate; act to-day. Address

THE SCIENCE PRESS, 1002, The Republic, Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shouted. "That there fellow was an athlete. He dabbles in strenuous and gymnastic games outdoors, and you let him take in the President on the strength of it. Say, you look here: How about this?"

He ripped off his coat and jumped over a chair.

"And this!"

He turned cartwheels on the floor as lightly as a boy.

"That will do," said the secretary hastily "I guess the President will be very glad to see you."

Scolding Mr. Morgan.—Not cowed by Mr. Morgan's wealth and importance nor awed by his imperious manner, a reporter for one of the New York dailies once administered to him a very serious rebuke. The story is told in *The Sunday Magazine*:

It isn't often that J Pierpont Morgan confesses that any one has beaten him Perhaps the only time when he has had this experience was when he returned, a couple of years ago, from a trip to Europe Now, Morgan is hated cordially by all of the New York ship-news reporters, who have to go through the motions of trying to get an interview from the financier every time he comes back to America. Invariably they receive this answer, which is given in tones gruff enough to scare any new hand:

"Don't you know I never talk? Don't bother me. Get away!"

One of the reporters, getting this reply, went back at Morgan in a way that took the financier off his feet.

"Look here!" said he, shaking his finger in Morgan's face. "I'm getting sick of this. I've heard you say that for seven years now. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why can't you be decent like other big men—Mr Cassatt and Stuyvesant Fish and men like them? They are always courteous, even if they have nothing to say. But you, you are like a bear. Why—hang you!—why can't

CAN DRINK TROUBLE

That's One Way To Get It

Although they won't admit it many people who suffer from sick headaches and other ails get them straight from the coffee they drink and it is easily proved if they're not afraid to leave it to a test as in the case of a lady in Connellsville.

"I had been a sufferer from sick headaches for twenty-five years and anyone who has ever had a bad sick headache knows what I suffered. Sometimes three days in the week I would have to remain in bed, at other times I couldn't lie down the pain would be so great. My life was a torture and if I went away from home for a day I always came back more dead than alive.

"One day I was telling a woman my troubles and she told me she knew that it was probably coffee caused it. She said she had been cured by stopping coffee and using Postum Food Coffee and urged me to try this food drink.

"That's how I came to send out and get some Postum and from that time I've never been without it for it suits my taste and I have been entirely cured of all my old troubles. All I did was to leave off the coffee and tea and drink well made Postum in its place. This change has done me more good than everything else put together.

"Our house was like a drug store for my husband bought everything he heard of to help me without doing any good but when I began on the Postum my headaches ceased and the other troubles quickly disappeared. I have a friend who had an experience just like mine and quitting coffee and using Postum cured her just as it did me.

"The headaches left and my general health has been improved and I am much stronger than before. I now enjoy delicious Postum more than I ever did coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason" and its worth finding out.

KEEPING UP WITH THE MAGAZINES

without giving all one's time to them is a task of ever-increasing difficulty. ¶ This is decidedly the magazine age. The number, variety, and high quality of our periodicals are nothing less than amazing. The master-minds of the world go to their making,—the greatest of living thinkers, workers, story-tellers, poets, and artists. One must fall hopelessly behind the times if he fails to keep in touch with this treasure realm of knowledge and entertainment; yet so vast is its extent that few can hope to cover it first-hand. By limiting oneself to a few periodicals taken by the year, all but a very small portion of the field is overlooked. ¶ The only sensible plan is to buy each month single copies of those magazines that contain the things one wants most to see. This plan has been made practicable by WHAT'S IN THE MAGAZINES, a monthly publication which renders the mass of current magazine literature completely *accessible* to the busy every-day reader. Each issue presents a bird's-eye view of the magazine-contents of the month, with the aid of which one may gain in ten minutes as good an idea of what the current periodicals contain as though he had personally examined a copy of each. ¶ It is not a mere *list* of contents; neither is it a complicated and confusing library index. Everything is arranged and classified, simply but exactly; whether one is hunting up special subjects or the work of special writers or merely looking out for good things in general, the arrangement is equally convenient. ¶ It is a vest-pocket Baedeker to magazine-land,—a periodical that brings all the other periodicals into a nutshell; and so must prove indispensable to everyone who would make the most economical use of his reading time and keep abreast of the world's thought and activity.

We could fill several pages of this publication with enthusiastic commendations of WHAT'S IN THE MAGAZINES. Here are a few representative specimens:

A genuine inspiration.—EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

Indispensable to any busy man.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A splendid thing, and most helpful to anyone whose time is limited.—MELVILLE E. STONE, New York.

A labor and time saving device that promises to attain an almost universal popularity. A veritable path through the forest.—*Detroit Evening News.*

I regard my subscription as the best literary investment I ever made.—EUGENE L. DIDIER, Baltimore, Md.

A veritable boon. Why has no brilliant mind been inspired to this plan long before?—*Los Angeles Evening News.*

Just what I have been needing always.—GELETT BURGESS, Boston.

Should be of incalculable value.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A priceless boon to a busy man.—HENRY TURNER BAILEY, North Scituate, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER

In order that every reader of *The Literary Digest* may become acquainted with WHAT'S IN THE MAGAZINES, the next three issues (from October to December) will be mailed post-free for ten cents in stamps or currency. In writing please mention this advertisement.

THE DIAL COMPANY PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Educator way: comfort—room for five toes.

EDUCATOR SHOE

Registered trade-mark stamped on the soles.

The wrong way: discomfort—pinched toes.

"Lets the Foot Grow as it Should."

THE SHOE OF HEALTH AND COMFORT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Made in Russia Calf, Patent Calf and Vici Kid. Best Oak Tanned Soles. The shoe in every respect is as perfectly made as forty years' experience can produce.

Sizes:		
INFANTS'	5 to 8,	$1.50
CHILD'S	8½ to 11,	$1.75
MISSES'	11½ to 2,	$2.00
WOMEN'S	2½ to 7,	$4.00
GIRLS'	2½ to 6,	$2.50
BOYS'	1 to 5,	$2.50
MEN'S	6 to 11,	$4.00 and $5.00

By mail 25 cents extra.

Better than all imitations.

Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are Comfortably, Tastefully and Economically Shod.

RICE & HUTCHINS
WORLD SHOEMAKERS
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

41 High Street, Boston, Mass.

1906-7 FALL and WINTER MODELS

Now on sale through
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE
with our broad Money-Back-if-Wanted GUARANTEE
of better all-around hat satisfaction than comes with hats offered at nearly twice the $3 price.

MODERN METHODS OF MAKING and MARKETING
in largest quantities and varieties justify the $3 price and the broad guarantee.

MAIL ORDERS
In any city where we have no agency, we will, on receipt of $3, deliver by prepaid express any of the hats shown herewith. Send the order to our factories, Danbury, Conn., with your age, height and waist measure; giving the size of hat worn and naming the color and hat number wanted. The stiff hat shown in oval is No. 3125, the soft, No. 7054. The hats are made in black, in light, medium, and dark brown, and in pearl.

6427

448

7081

6138

5043

7099

HAWES, VON GAL CO., Inc.
Factories: DANBURY, CONN.
Wholesale Offices
New York Chicago Boston
Send for Catalog D, 1906-7

"HYDRO-MASSAGE"

After Shaving. Nothing like it.

Here at last is a perfect massage vibrator for your own home—at a fair price; no complicated and expensive electrical device, but good old-fashioned water power from your bathroom faucet. Driven by the famous "Little Wonder" water motor, which attaches directly to your bathroom faucet. Never gets out of order. Cost of operation is nothing. Best of all, it is in your own home, to be used when you like.

No Man who has tried **"Hydro-Massage"** after his morning shave would forego the delightful exhilaration and wide-awake feeling which follows. Its regular use will save your hair if anything will. The ideal morning "eye-opener," a business as well as a health investment. Absolutely guaranteed.

No Woman with **"Hydro-Massage"** among her toilet assets needs to fear returning birthdays. *Smooths out lines and wrinkles* as if by magic and leaves the skin soft and attractive. Banishes *muscular soreness, soothes the nerves, saves the hair and beautifies* the complexion. Electrical vibrators cost from $50 to $100. **"Hydro-Massage"** complete with the Water Motor $15.00. Send check, postal or money order to-day. It's fine.

WARNER MOTOR COMPANY, Dept. 11, Flatiron Building, New York City

THE FORM ERECT

obtained without harness or binding braces. THE VITALITY SUSPENDER scientifically constructed to make the large strong muscles of the back carry the weight of the trousers—through the unconscious law of equipoise, the chest is thrown out, with abdomen back—insuring free heart circulation—good lung action—deep breathing—natural digestion. A Suspender, not a harness. If your dealer does not keep them we will send by mail postpaid $1.00. VITALITY Booklet for the asking. THE PERFECTION MFG. CO., Box 80, GIRARD, OHIO.

Do You Shave Yourself?

Does your razor keep a keen Edge? The Busse **Dry Hone** will do it. Rub the razor over hone a few times, then strop and the edge is perfect. A gentleman said, "I would not take $10 for mine if I could not get another! Have used it five years and the razor is just as good as new.

$1.00 PREPAID,
Costs you nothing if not satisfactory

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

you? You're no diplomat, or you wouldn't treat gentlemen that way."

While the reporter was trying to think of something to cap his climax a little better, Morgan, calmly and actually apologetically, said: "Perhaps there's something in that; but you'll have to excuse me to-day, as I'm not feeling very well and don't care to talk."

Mr. Morgan thinks that reporter is the best in New York, and has put his feelings in evidence highly satisfactory to that newspaper man on every possible occasion since the time he was scolded at the pier,

---

A Star at School.—The rapid rise of Mrs. Leslie Carter, from the minor position which she occupied in the theatrical world a few years ago to her present high standing, is the subject of an article in *Human Life*. Her success is attributed to her two years of seclusion and study under the advice and instruction of David Belasco. Says *Human Life:*

It was at the Broadway Theatre in New York, November 10, 1890, that Mrs. Carter was introduced to the public in Paul Potter's production, "The Ugly Duckling."

The three years that followed show an indifferent record in various steps from the "Duckling" to "Miss Heylett."

And then—a blank!

Mrs. Leslie Carter disappeared!

For two years she was lost to the public. It was a period sufficient for her floundering three years behind the footlights to be in the main forgotten. It was likewise sufficient to produce a metamorphosis that astounded Broadway when one morning in 1895 she smilingly re-appeared.

It was David Belasco who led her by the hand, Belasco whose new play scheduled for an early appearance had already caused a ripple.

It was in this same production that New York had been treated to a mystery. Who had been selected for the stirring heroine's role?

The future of the "Heart of Maryland" had been granted instinctively. But who was to be given the vigorous lead, with its tremendous possibilities?

A genuine sensation was precipitated by the answer. To the unknown Mrs Carter had fallen the plum.

And then the secret of her two years' retirement was out. She had been to school! And such a school!

For instructor she had the playwright and manager Belasco. For text-books she had studied the lines of fifty-eight standard productions. For an audience, her mirror!

For two years she had worked on an average of ten and twelve hours per day in the vigorous determination to make of herself an actress, an actress to be hailed as a star. And with rare instinct, she had realized that the qualifications she lacked were to be gained, not on, but off the stage!

And the one man who was capable of giving to her the realization of her ambition heartily agreed with her. Belasco listened to her plan, put a query or two and then nodded the assent which sent her to two years of exile.

And was it worth while? It took Broadway just two nights, one in which to recover from the astonishment of the first, to decide emphatically that it had been!

The success of the "Heart of Maryland" and the new Mrs. Leslie Carter was instantaneously assured.

A Young Man with a Big Salary.—*The Broadway Magazine* tells of the success of Orin Root, Jr., who, at the age of thirty-two, it says, "is the youngest traction magnate in the world." From this account of his work we quote the following:

"Mr. Root is the nephew of Elihu Root; but it is only through hard work and honest endeavor that he has attained his present position.

Graduated from Hamilton College, he became interested in railroad affairs. He secured a position with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and Mr. H. H. Vreeland, perceiving his ability, determined to advance him.

It was at Mr. Vreeland's suggestion that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

young man left the offices of the railway company and acted as cable-car gripman on the Broadway line. Starting from this position, he became conductor, starter, timekeeper, and general utility man about the company's barns, then assistant superintendent, superintendent, and, back to the office again, he became assistant manager. In 1903, at the age of twenty-nine, he was made general manager of the largest street-railway company in the world. He has under his management over 460 miles of road and 14,000 men to control.

This rise in the world of traction work was made in the comparatively short period of eight years.

During Mr. Root's connection with the company he has been out of New York but seven days. This was at the request of a Chicago syndicate, for whom he examined a road in that city; on his favorable report this syndicate bought control of the road.

Mr. Root not only practically but theoretically understands the intricacies of street-railway management. This was just what Mr. Vreeland, former manager, intended, when he suggested that the young college man should begin work from the gripman's place, and in following that able man's advice he attained the height planned for him by the older magnate.

Mayor Dunne on Family Life.—The Mayor of Chicago, according to the Milwaukee *Free Press*, finds relief from the vexations of office in the joys attendant upon the rearing of many children. His views of family life are given in this paper. The occasion calling them forth was the celebration of the silver anniversary of the wedding of Judge and Mrs. Dunne.

There were a lot of neighbors and friends and nine of the ten children present. And the Mayor, harking back twenty-five years, told them what he thinks about the duty of young people to get married. Life to him has been a happy one, altho he acknowledges that raising a large family means a great deal of trouble and worry, "but it pays," he says.

There come hard days, depressing because everything seems to conspire to make one's anxieties heavy. Says the judge: "But when I get home and the children gather around me, then my joy in

HOW MANY OF US?

Fail to select Food Nature Demands to Ward Off Ailments.

A Ky. lady, speaking about food, says: "I was accustomed to eating all kinds of ordinary food until, for some reason, indigestion and nervous prostration set in.

"After I had run down seriously my attention was called to the necessity of some change in my diet, and I discontinued my ordinary breakfast and began using Grape-Nuts with a good quantity of rich cream.

"In a few days my condition changed in a remarkable way, and I began to have a strength that I had never been possessed of before, a vigor of body and a poise of mind that amazed me. It was entirely new in my experience.

"My former attacks of indigestion had been accompanied by heat flashes, and many times my condition was distressing with blind spells of dizziness, rush of blood to the head and neuralgic pains in the chest.

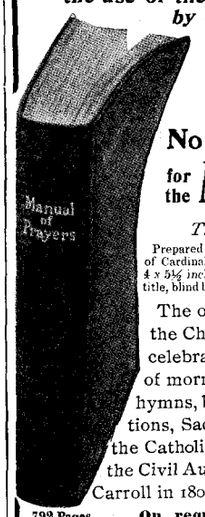
"Since using Grape-Nuts alone for breakfast I have been free from these troubles, except at times when I have indulged in rich, greasy foods in quantity, then I would be warned by a pain under the left shoulder blade, and unless I heeded the warning the old trouble would come back, but when I finally got to know where these troubles originated I returned to my Grape-Nuts and cream and the pain and disturbance left very quickly.

"I am now in prime health as a result of my use of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"I urge upon all Catholics

the use of the MANUAL OF PRAYERS, the Prayer Book authorized by the last Plenary Council of Baltimore."

J. Card Gibbons



No money in advance required for the Manual of Prayers

The official prayer book for American Catholics.

Prepared under supervision of the late Archbishop Corrigan; has the imprimatur of Cardinal Gibbons and the endorsement of all the Archbishops and Bishops. Size 4 x 5½ inches. Bound in Turkey morocco, limp back, gold title, blind bands on back, round corners, red under gold edges. Price, **$2.00**

The only complete compilation of the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Church in America. Beginning with a calendar of the feasts celebrated in the United States, it contains not only the forms of morning and evening prayers and appointed psalms and hymns, but the Devotions, Instructions, Blessings, Benedictions, Sacraments and all the various rites and services of the Catholic Church; including "the Prayer for the Church, the Civil Authorities, etc." (page 56), composed by Bishop Carroll in 1800, so long omitted from prayer books.

792 Pages **On request we send you the book, prepaid.** After five days' examination, you send us the price, **$2**; or return book at our expense. Your name, in gold on cover, 25c. extra. **To those who remit with order** we send free, a large color portrait of Cardinal Gibbons.

Address Dept. "B," JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.

Headquarters for Theological Books and Church Goods.

No money in advance required; simply sign and send coupon

JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.: Please send me, without charge, a "The Manual of Prayers." I will remit $2.00, or return same in 5 days at your expense.

Name.....

Address.....

If you want name stamped on cover, charge price to $2.25.

Let Us Send Particulars about our 5, 5 1-2 and 6% First Mortgage Farm Loans

Our loans range in amounts from $200 to $5000—and usually run for a period of Five Years. Drop us a line for full particulars, list of on-hand loans and booklet pertaining to our methods of doing business, etc., entitled: "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND."

We will send you highest Bank references, as well as names of individual parties who have invested their funds in our loans from ten to twenty years. Such people are good judges as to our own standing and the character of our loans, and they will gladly tell you about their experience with us if you will write them. Our securities have stood the test of time.

E. J. Lander & Co., Box "8" Grand Forks, N.D.

FOR MULTIPLICATION OF ANY KIND

the Comptometer is truly a triple blessing; because it cuts the time of the most expert mental computer two-thirds; makes hard work a pleasure, and insures accuracy beyond the possibilities of any other known method. So simple and easy that a child can learn to multiply accurately and rapidly in ten minutes. From extending or checking bills of any kind—fractions and all—to computing railroad tonnage, there is absolutely nothing that can compare with it.

Not a cheap toy, but something that will, in time saved alone, earn its price in a few weeks. That is why the United States Government uses hundreds of Comptometers; also Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; and Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. They do all their multiplying on it; their adding and dividing also. So do tens of thousands of others, in all lines of business, from the smallest to the largest, both for commercial and engineering computations. Send for literature and special trial offer. Sent, express prepaid, on 30 days' free trial to responsible parties. Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 57 N. Orleans St., Chicago.

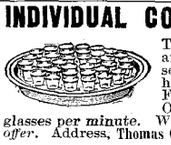
THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

1500 SUBJECTS. ONE CENT EACH.

Send for Catalogue.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE



The THOMAS SYSTEM is the simplest and best. 3000 churches now use this service. Our "Self-Collecting" tray has no equal, besides, it saves ONE-FOURTH of what other systems cost. Our Filler places the wine in 150 glasses per minute. Write for catalogue and our *liberal offer*. Address, Thomas Communion Service Co., Box 44, Lima, O

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

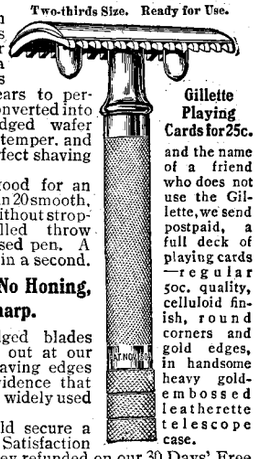
365 SHAVES
WITHOUT STROPPING

A shave every day in the year for less than two cents a week.

One million satisfied users prove the supremacy of the Gillette double-edged wafer blades which require **No Stropping** and are **Always Sharp.** If there is a single user of the Gillette Razor who is not getting the utmost satisfaction, **we want to know it.**

12 Perfect Blades. 24 Sharp Edges.

Two-thirds Size. Ready for Use.



The steel used in Gillette Blades is made specially for this purpose. By a unique process which required years to perfect, this steel is converted into Gillette double-edged wafer blades, uniform in temper, and with the most perfect shaving edge in the world.

Each blade is good for an average of more than 20 smooth, delightful shaves without stropping. When dulled throw away as you do a used pen. A new blade inserted in a second.

No Stropping. No Honing, Always Sharp.

50,000 double-edged blades a day are turned out at our factory—100,000 shaving edges—the strongest evidence that Gillette Razors are widely used and appreciated.

Every man should secure a Gillette Razor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours won't, we will.

Gillette Playing Cards for 25c. and the name of a friend who does not use the Gillette, we send postpaid, a full deck of playing cards—regular 50c. quality, celluloid finish, round corners and gold edges, in handsome heavy gold-embossed leatherette telescope case.

Prices: Triple Silver-plated Set with 12 blades $5; Standard Combination Set with Shaving Brush and Soap in Triple Silver-plated Holders, $7.50; Extra Blades, 10 for 50c.

Sold by all Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers everywhere. Send today for our handsome illustrated booklet.

Gillette Sales Company, 240 Times Bldg., New York

Gillette Safety Razor NO STROPPING, NO HONING.

"It's Great."
THE BARKER VIBRATOR
Enables you to enjoy massage at home—invigorates the nerves and entire system, benefits the complexion and scalp, and banishes soreness. Stimulates the circulation (by natural means—without drugs). Your physician recommends it.
Invaluable after bathing or exercise.
Sold on Easy Terms.
Send for Free Book containing interesting information on Vibratory treatment.
JAMES BARKER
630-640 Cayuga St., Philadelphia
HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS

HAIR ON THE FACE NECK AND ARMS

Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin.

In compounding an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery

"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic **IT CANNOT FAIL.** Modene supersedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases on receipt of $1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 520 Cincinnati, O.

life comes back and I feel new again. They freshen a man up as no other tonic can do, and the sight of a happy family surrounding a good wife waiting to greet a tired husband is the most inspiring thing I know in life; that is, if you are the fortunate husband."

"The Maker of Modern Mexico."—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who is now serving his seventh term as President of Mexico, is described in a recent book by Mrs. Alec Tweedie as a very democratic kind of president. "It is this direct contact with the people that keeps Diaz in touch with his country in a personal sense," says a writer in reviewing the book in *Current Literature*, who adds, relative to the ease with which he may be met by his people: "No bureaucrats intervene, no secretaries bar the way. Every man and every woman who wishes to see Diaz can see him, and see him alone." Of his official and home life we are told:

From nine to one o'clock every day he transacts business of state. Each member of the cabinet has two audiences weekly, and some have three. Between the cabinet audiences Diaz sometimes sees private individuals. At about ten o'clock strawberries or fruit of some kind is brought in, and the President allows himself a few moments' leisure. Otherwise, an unceasing stream of business goes on from nine until one. At that hour, or as soon afterward as he can get away, a little coupé, with a pair of handsome horses, two men in dark-green livery with red, white, and green republican cockades, emerge from the inner court, and off home goes the general to his dinner. By that time he has been working for six or seven hours. This midday meal is a very simple affair, for the home life of Diaz is very home-like. More often than not he and his wife dine quite alone, or at most with some members of the Diaz family.

Three days a week the President goes back to the Palace at about half-past three and remains there until seven, at the disposition of any one and every one who wishes to see him. There he sits alone. Quite unattended, the President sees his countrymen and personally hears their grievances. A list is submitted to him, generally of sixty or seventy names. Diaz picks from the list the names he prefers to have precedence, and then the millionaire and the Indian native are seen in turn. On his table are lettered stamp pads headed with the names of the respective departments of state, and while the visitor explains himself Diaz makes notes under the name of the department to which the subject applies. Diaz then promises a reply within a certain time unless an immediate decision is taken, which not infrequently happens.

It is a strange sight, that procession waiting for an audience with Diaz—the frock-coated, silk-hatted German capitalist, the unconventional American mining engineer, the London company promoter, the boy from the ranch in cowboy clothes and pistol in his belt, or the Indian squaw with her baby tied on her back. Diaz sees them all and decides their petitions very often on the spot. The extraordinary appearance of some of the rough characters who thus gain admittance to the President's audience room prompted Mrs. Alec Tweedie to ask him once if he had a pistol in his pocket.

Diaz laughed.

"Pistol!" he said. "No. I have not had such a thing in my hand for years."

Napoleon as an Organ-Grinder.—The "Marquis de Fontenoy" in a communication to the New York *Tribune*, has something to say about the musical tastes of Emperor Napoleon III. "While he had no ear for music," we read, "yet it is only fair to add that he did not dislike it nor entertain the horror for it that is manifested by King Leopold of Belgium and which so distinguished the late King Humbert of Italy." Sometimes, we are told, his lack of a musical ear caused his court

Pears'

My grandmother used Pears' Soap; perhaps yours did, too. We owe them gratitude for that.

Use Pears' for the children; they soon acquire the habit.

Established in 1789.

This Key Prevents Errors.

Test the Standard Adding Machine FREE

Read Our Offer

YOU can have a Standard Adding Machine sent to your office and left there for you to use.

Do all your adding, tabulating, balancing and other work with it.

Treat it just as if it was your own. Test the Machine thoroughly, in all the ways you can think of.

And, if you aren't satisfied it will effect big economies in your business—if you don't find it all we claim—just send it back where you got it, and—that's all.

There won't be anything to pay. We shan't try to argue with you. We ask you to be the judge and, whatever your decision, we agree not to find fault with it.

Is this a fair offer?

All you have to do to take advantage of it, is write us today on your business letter-head and say you are willing to test a Standard Adding Machine, at our expense and risk.

And we will have one delivered to you from our nearest branch at once.

The price of the Standard is only $185.00 and it will save you that in short order.

It prints the figures in plain sight—has only two rows of keys—only one figure of a kind—is simple in construction—simple in action—strong, compact and easy to handle—and you can use it anywhere.

But take us at our word and see for yourself.

If you don't wish to do this, at least write for our Testimonial Book telling the many different ways people economize in their business by using a Standard Adding Machine.

The book is FREE. Your request gets it promptly, postpaid.

THE STANDARD ADDING MACHINE CO.
3777 Spring Avenue, St. Louis, Mo

BALSAM SANITISSUE
A New Toilet Paper

Treated with aromatic Canada Balsam, which makes it the **softest** and **strongest** toilet paper made. Antiseptic, and comes wrapped in parchment in sealed cartons. Costs no more than common makes—10c, 15c, 25c.

Fifty Sheets Free, or $1.00 worth sent, prepaid, anywhere in United States and Canada, on receipt of price.

SCOTT PAPER CO., 503 Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

considerable discomfiture. Of one such incident he writes:

Madame Conneau's death the other day at Paris serves to recall a rather amusing episode in which she figured at the Tuileries in the days when she was one of the beauties of the imperial court, wife of Napoleon III.'s principal physician, boyhood friend and fellow prisoner in the Castle of Ham, and mother of Colonel Conneau, now of the French army, who was brought up from earliest infancy altogether with the late Prince Imperial of France. Napoleon III., like all the other members of his family, was entirely devoid of the slightest taste or ear for music. Yet, out of pure kindness of heart, he would every now and then insist on turning the handle of the piano organ which furnished the music for the carpet dances that formed the feature of the imperial house parties at Compiègne. Mechanical as is the task of turning the handle, it yet requires a certain ear for time, and when the Emperor took his place at the organ it became almost impossible to dance, tho no one had the courage to tell him so.

It was Madame Conneau who unintentionally revealed to him the dissatisfaction aroused by his performances on the organ. Just as he had paused for a minute in playing, he happened to hear her remark to the Prefect of Police, Comte de Maupas: "If ever the Emperor asks you for a license to play an organ in the street, refuse his application, M. de Maupas; refuse it for the love of heaven and for that of music."

Napoleon thereupon turned to Madame Conneau and exclaimed, laughingly: "Madame, if ever I am reduced to such straits, I will take you into partnership and you shall sing while I will collect the pennies."

A Poet's Compliment.—"It was the habit of the late Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet," says *Leslie's Weekly*, "always to speak well of every one." Occasionally he had to go out of his way very much to find traits of character which he could commend. But he always found them, as in this instance, which *Leslie's Weekly* cites:

No matter how bad the character of a person, the good gray poet invariably found some trait to praise. One day, in his office on Park Row, some friend entered and asked him whether he knew so and so, and, if so, what was the man's reputation. It happened that the man had a shady reputation, and was well known as a "gold-brick" operator. The aged poet lighted his pipe and answered:

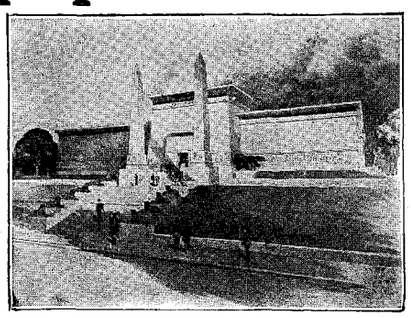
"Yes; I know him. He is the most energetic, progressive, irrepressible, good-natured, artistic kind of an unmitigated rascal that I ever met."

Honors for Men, but Not for Women.—That men in public life receive greater honors than women who are equally deserving is contended by the *Reader Magazine*, which gives numerous instances where such has evidently been the case We read:

Sarah Bernhardt has been finally denied the Cross of the Legion of Honor, after years of agitation of the question. That Sir Henry Irving should have been knighted, and the peerless Ellen Terry received no royal favor; that Tennyson should have been made a peer, and George Eliot never so much as invited to meet her sovereign; that a number of agreeable masculine writers should have knelt to receive a royal accolade and Mrs. Humphry Ward gone unhonored, is not fair or reasonable. It is a fact not to be denied, that when the men arranged the governments and apportioned honors and emoluments, they made the rewards for feminine ambition as meager as possible. But the reason now given out is that "from a business point of view Bernhardt has long been insolvent," and that she exhibits an inexcusable disregard for her liabilities. Our slight contribution to the exchequer and the ambition of the incomparable Sarah was, it seems, entirely inadequate. Let this be one more warning to the candidate for honors—that he or she come into the Presence with a clear balance-sheet.

A National Daily Newspaper for Women

If there is an intelligent woman in America who has not longed for a great daily newspaper of her own, full of the things WOMEN want to know, clean, fearless, independent, ready to fight womankind's battles and handle without gloves the things busy money-seeking men are afraid of for "business reasons, we have not found her yet.



This great publishing plant, built expressly for The Woman's National Daily, covers a city block and will print, fold, address and mail ONE MILLION EIGHT-PAGE PAPERS IN 200 MINUTES, sending them whirling to all parts of America by the fast night mails. It is owned by nearly thirty thousand small stockholders and has three and a-half million dollars capital.

After a year of vast preparation, the building especially for it of the largest and finest publishing plant in America and the largest and fastest printing press in the world at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, a great national daily newspaper to circulate from coast to coast by fast mail each day has become an accomplished fact. By special facilities this great daily paper, already having more subscribers than any newspaper in America, can be delivered in homes even on rural routes a thousand miles from St. Louis the day of date of issue. Published by a corporation with three and a-half million dollars capital, but owned by the people, **fearless, clean, independent and powerful,** it will give the TRUTH of each days' world events. The only woman's daily newspaper in America, every member of the family is provided for in its columns. If you want to know more about what is really going on all over the world each day than the men do, the latest news from Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, the best daily short stories, the latest advance daily fashion notes from Europe, the daily "doings" at Washington, what men and women are doing each day throughout the world, with INSIDE information about them, all beautifully illustrated, if you are interested in some of the greatest battles for better things for womankind that have ever been fought, you want the Woman's National Daily.

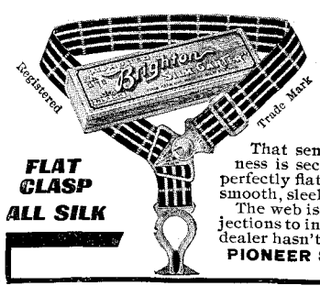
Simply Send Us a Postal Card

The women of this country have never been united as a force in public life because the daily papers are published for men. The Woman's National Daily will make them a force that will be felt. We want you to see and read this great daily woman's newspaper, to know what it is doing for women, to be better posted, better read. You need not send us any money in advance. The subscription price is one dollar per year (313 issues, every day but Sundays). Simply send us a postal card as follows: **Enter my subscription to The Woman's National Daily for one year, and if at the end of three months, thirteen weeks, I do not want it longer I will send you 25c. for the 78 issues I will have received and you are to stop the paper.** Sign your name and full address and we will send the great daily to you by fast mail each night, delivered to you every morning but Sunday. If after three months you do not want it longer, simply send the 25c. and it will be stopped. We know that once you have read it you will always wonder how got along each day without it before.

IF THE MEN OF YOUR FAMILY CAN TAKE A DOZEN DAILY NEWSPAPERS, CAN YOU NOT HAVE ONE OF YOUR OWN? After looking over the news in your husband's daily paper you will find the FACTS in THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL DAILY and can tell him some things.

The Woman's National Daily

Care of LEWIS PUBLISHING CO., - Dept. 7, - ST. LOUIS, MO.



BRIGHTON

Flat Clasp Garters

That sense of absolute security, complete comfort and perfect neatness is secured only by wearing Brighton Flat Clasp Garters. The perfectly flat clasp holds gently, but securely. They give the ankles that smooth, sleek appearance.

The web is one piece pure silk (not mercerized cotton). No sharp projections to injure the clothing. All metal parts heavily nickeled. If your dealer hasn't them, 25 cents will secure a pair from the makers—postpaid.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of Pioneer Suspenders

SEREKA SILKS

PURE DYE TAFFETAS

of beautiful lustre with word "SEREKA" woven in selvage. In all shades.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's so easy to make good homemade bread—purer, cheaper than ever before. Simply put the flour, water and other ingredients in the

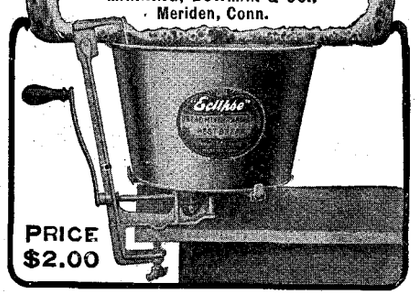
ECLIPSE

BREAD MAKER

turn the handle and in three minutes the dough is kneaded. Hands never touch the dough. **Only bread maker which actually kneads dough by compression.** Therefore makes best bread.

Send for illustrated booklet No. "J.3" which tells why the Eclipse Bread Maker is superior to all others.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.,
Meriden, Conn.



PRICE $2.00

The "Ocularscope" Free

Get Glasses at Wholesale Prices

Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "**Ocularscope**," the latest invention of the 20th century. **Sent Free,** *with our beautiful Illustrated* Catalogue of spectacles and eye glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Mail order only.** Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Join The Good English Club

and find out how many words you misspell, mispronounce, or misuse every day without knowing it, brush up on your grammar, and learn to write and speak effective and beautiful English such as Addison, Thackeray and Ruskin used.

Club members receive daily reminders by mail during the winter and a series of nearly 100 review lessons (a half hour's daily home study), together with a complete set of Sherwin Cody's original, practical, helpful and stimulating little books—Word-study, Grammar, and Punctuation, Composition and Rhetoric. Story Writing and Journalism, and Dictionary of Errors. Membership fee $5. Send check subject to refund if you don't like the work. Address the secretary, MRS. SETTLES, 623 Opera House Bldg., Chicago.

SEND YOUR **SONG POEMS** TO ME

I will write the music and present to Big N.Y.Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs and can help you do the same. My songs "**Blue Bell**" and "**Way Down In My Heart**" achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for **Free Booklet**
EDWARD MADDEN, 98 Madden Bldg., New York

WRITE THE **Words** FOR A **Song**

And we will write the music and present to BIG N.Y.Publishers A HIT will make you RICH. Send now for Free Booklet.
Metropolitan Music Co., 98 St. James Bldg., New York

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Musical Classification.— TEACHER — "How many kinds of poetry are there?"

PUPIL—"Three."

TEACHER—"What are they?"

PUPIL—"Lyric, dramatic, and epidemic."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Modest.—"I'll give you a position as clerk to start with," said the merchant, "and pay you what you are worth. Is that satisfactory?"

"Oh, perfectly," replied the college graduate; "but—er—do you think the firm can afford it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Ready to Accommodate Her.— Attorney-General Moody was once riding on the platform of a Boston street-car, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A Boston lady came to the door of the car, and, as it stopped, started toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it.

"Other side, please, lady," said the conductor.

He was ignored as only a born-and-bred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step toward the gate.

"You must get off the other side," said the conductor.

"I wish to get off on this side," came the answer in tones that congealed that official into momentary silence. Before he could explain or expostulate, Mr. Moody came to his assistance.

"Stand to one side, gentlemen," he remarked quietly. "The lady wishes to climb over the gate."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Results Count.

He could not tell
By the smell
What the man
Put in the car—
If kerosene
Or gasoline.
So made a scratch
With a match
And applied
Inside!

. . . . . .

The doctor knew
Which of the two!

—*American Spectator.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

August 31.—The Pretender to the Moroccan throne concentrates 6000 troops and prepares to give battle to the Sultan.

September 1.—The British battle-ship *Dreadnought*, the keel for which was laid eleven months ago, is placed in commission at Portsmouth.

Dr. Otto Schmidt, of Cologne, says he has discovered the cancer bacillus and has artificially produced the disease in animals. He also asserts that he has the remedy.

The Panaman Assembly is convened, President Amador speaking cordially of the American Government in his message.

September 2.—According to a report made to an assembly of Zemstvoists, at Moscow, $75,000,000 is needed to combat the famine which extends to twenty-eight provinces of Russia.

The Emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government.

September 3.—The Zionist conference, just closed, at Cologne, rejects all suggestions to make the home settlement of the Jews elsewhere than in Palestine. The territorial fund now exceeds $875,000.

Four hundred and ninety delegates, representing a million and a half members of trade-unions, meet at Liverpool: a resolution of sympathy with the efforts to establish a constitutional government in Russia is passed.

A terrorist organization is discovered among the Russian troops at Odessa, to kill all the authorities.

September 4.—The 300 revolutionists are expelled

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

No other sauce has the rare, rich flavor that has made **Lea & Perrins' Sauce** famous the world over.

John Duncan's Sons, Agts., N. Y.

If the dealers would only be fair to you and me, you would have less lamp troubles and I would make more chimneys.

If a MACBETH lamp-chimney was sold every time one is asked for, I would make all the lamp-chimneys instead of half of them.

The Index explains how to get a MACBETH chimney to fit every lamp, and how to care for lamps. Sent free to everyone asking for it.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ELECTRO SILICON

Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE.

Send your address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full sized box.

Grocers sell it.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 30 Cliff St., New York.

CALCUMETER—the standard desk adding machine. Adds, multiplies, absolutely accurate, saves costly errors, prevents brain fag $15 to $30. Guaranteed three years. Send for Catalogue 8.

HERBERT NORTH MORSE, 82 Green Bldg.
Trenton, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from St. Petersburg, and 200 more, on their way to the capital, are arrested.

French archbishops and bishops meet in Paris to consider whether the rupture of Church and State is irremediable.

September 5.—The Russian Government issues its program promising to preserve order and carry out reforms, among the latter being an income tax, and the immediate abolition of useless restrictions on the Jews.

The Trade-Union Congress at Liverpool passes a resolution in favor of an eight-hour day for all organized labor.

September 6.—Mr. Stolypin's program of reforms causes firmness on the St. Petersburg Bourse and a boom in industrial securities.

Domestic.

August 31.—A company is incorporated in San Diego, Cal., to build a $20,000,000 transcontinental railroad.

Bishop McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a letter to Alton B. Parker at New York, repudiates an attack on the New York and Mutual life-insurance companies by the International Policy-holders' Committee, and urges that the administration ticket for trustees be indorsed by the committee.

September 1.—Senator Foraker, replying to Congressman Burton at Cleveland, says that he believes in the direct vote for Senators.

The official list of San Francisco's earthquake dead is placed at 425 persons.

September 2.—President Roosevelt announces that if the changes in spelling which he had directed to be adopted by the Public Printer are not approved by the public they will be dropped.

The Philippine Commission abolishes all tonnage and navigation dues in the islands. This makes Manila the only real free port in the Orient. The income from these sources under the old law was over $60,000 a year.

Two members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary are killed and three are wounded in fight with Italians at Punxsutawney.

September 3.—President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, reviews the largest fleet of American war-ships ever assembled.

President Roosevelt's letter read before the National Irrigation Congress at Boise, Idaho, points out the immense value of the Government's irrigation and forest-reserve work and the great benefit that its continuance will bestow on the West.

Andrew Carnegie, in a letter to the London *Times*, defends the movement for spelling reform and suggests the formation of a joint British and American board to consider proposed changes.

September 4.—Fletcher D. Proctor is elected Governor of Vermont; the State Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

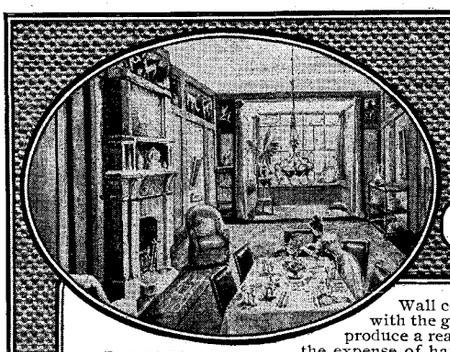
Mr. Bryan addresses two meetings in Chicago, flaying Roger C. Sullivan and criticising Illinois's recent indorsement.

September 5.—Adolf Segal, a promoter, and the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the wrecked Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, are arrested on the charge of conspiracy and embezzlement.

William J. Bryan is welcomed home by citizens of Lincoln, Neb.

In a speech at Bath, Me., Secretary of War Taft declares President Roosevelt the real issue of the Congressional campaign.

Bishop C. C. McCabe is read out of the International Policy-holders' Committee as a result of his action in favoring the present administration of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company.



A FAB-RI-KO-NA Interior

ARTISTIC WALL COVERINGS

Wall coverings must be in perfect harmony with the general color scheme of an interior to produce a really artistic ensemble. If you go to the expense of having high-grade wall coverings, you feel a sense of satisfaction if the result is artistic. When walls are covered with

TRADE **FAB-RI-KO-NA** MARK

WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

the most charming color schemes are possible, harmonizing perfectly with woodwork, furnishings, and color influence of adjoining rooms.

We offer you a special service if you are contemplating interior decoration. Our experts will suggest a color scheme adapted to your particular needs, whereby you may see actual samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA in *actual* colors, contrasted with wood finishings—thus showing on a small scale a reproduction of the actual wall effect.

If you are interested, write for full information about this special and valuable service.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 24 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Most Satisfactory Light

The Angle Lamp is not the only method of lighting your home, but, taken all in all, it is the **most** satisfactory.

For, while it floods your room with the finest, softest and most restful light, making the home more cosy and inviting, it requires almost as little attention as gas or electric light, is as simple and convenient to operate as either and **actually costs less** to burn than the ordinary troublesome old-style lamp.

Our catalogue "47" (sent free on request) explains how a new principle applied to burning common kerosene has so completely done away with all the smoke, odor, and bother of ordinary lamps that such people as ex-Pres Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Cookes, etc., who wouldn't think of using ordinary lamps, have chosen

The Angle Lamp

for lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas or electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method of lighting.

This catalog tells how the special Angle burner and the shape of the glassware (see above illustration) give combustion so perfect that the Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low; why the lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas; the advantage of having the under-shadow of other lamps done away with completely; also why the Angle Lamp burns 1-3 to 1-2 less oil than any other for the same amount of light. And then offers you a

30 Days' Trial. And it does more—gives you the benefit of our ten years' experience with **all** lighting methods. Before you forget it—before you turn over this leaf—write for catalog "47" listing 32 varieties of The Angle Lamp from $1.80 up. **THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray St., New York.**

Advertisements Cost. Read Slowly

BETWEEN THE LINES

Kerr's Reports Company, Oakland, Cal. are authorized to sell by deed only, a rich, proven, developed California gravel mine. No prospect, no gamble, no stock, no promises, no guessing; the real thing. Owner compelled to sell.

What you buy,—120 acres, tool and bunkhouses, tramways and cars, tools, water, timber, and a tunnel 270 feet long ready for breasting. Goes $10 per cubic yard or deed free Sworn proofs part of conveyance. Mine easily worth we believe half million dollars. Buyers manage and control.

For One Thousand dollars ($1,000) you get a warranty deed for one eightieth (1-80) part of acreage, equipment and income. Almost half already placed. Hurry. One month only left. Write or wire. Refs. the deed and the mine.

INCOME OF 5% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE. WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.

SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.

This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

(Established 1883)

38 Park Row New York City

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody **FREE** of charge. **GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO. 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.**

4% Add 1% to the Dividend Add 25% to the Income 5%

IF your savings now yield 4 per cent., and we pay you 5 per cent., we increase your *income* 25 per cent. Before you deal with us we shall expect to satisfy you of our unquestioned reliability. Let us place the matter before you properly by correspondence.

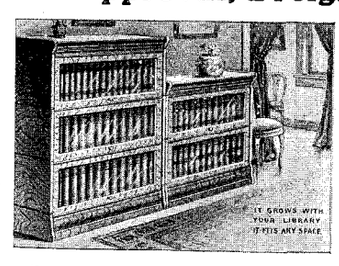
Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co. NEW YORK CITY

Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn. Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York

On Approval, Freight Paid, Per Section **$1.00** without Door; **$1.75** with Door



"Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY ONLY

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices in every State in the Union. These cases are not experiments, but the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. They are made in our own factory, under our own patents, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Every book section has **non-binding, disappearing glass door** and is highly finished in **Solid Oak.** Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

Send for Our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue No. 27-I.

The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We never sell tobacco through dealers, but always direct to the smoker in perfect condition.

Send 10 Cents in Silver or Stamps for a Large Sample Pouch of

French's Mixture

The finest pipe tobacco procurable, and hand-made from the very cream of Piedmont North Carolina Golden Leaf, Mellowed by age and Scientifically blended. Never bites the tongue, but is always rich, smooth and fragrant —"The Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco."

Write for sample and booklet to-day. Remember that you cannot obtain this tobacco from dealers.

Send direct to

FRENCH TOBACCO COMPANY,
Dept. S, Statesville, N. C.

ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER.

Removes every particle of mud, grime and dirt slick and clean as a whistle. Operated easily as a paint brush. Water constantly percolates through sponge, forcing dirt out of it and away from carriage, auto or motor truck on to the ground, leaving a perfectly clean, unscratched and polished surface. See those tongs; either a single sponge or pieces of sponges are automatically gripped firmly as they are pulled tight up to a perforated squirting surface, attached just like an ordinary hose nozzle. Made solidly and substantially of brass, the price is but $3.00 and charges prepaid to all points in U. S. or Canada. A hundred and one uses for this most wonderful labor saving device. You run no risk because we refund the price paid us if it fails to do all we represent. You may have our booklet free which tells why the ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER lasts a life time.

ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO., 139-F,
E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 **Astor House, N.Y.**

BUNIONS RELIEVED and CURED

Enlarged Joints Reduced and Toes Straightened by

Achfeldt's Patent) "Perfection" Toe Spring

Worn at night without inconvenience, with auxiliary appliances for day use. Sent on approval. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory.

Use My Improved Instep Arch Supporter for "Flat Foot" and broken-down instep. Tell me your foot troubles. It will ease your mind; I will ease your feet. Send outline of foot. Full particulars, and advice FREE, in plain sealed envelope.

ACHFELDT'S UNIVERSAL FOOT POWDER
A boon for tired, tender, perspiring, swollen, smarting feet. Deodorant; Antiseptic. Send for FREE sample.

M. Achfeldt, Dept. E-A. 163 W. 23d St., New York.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

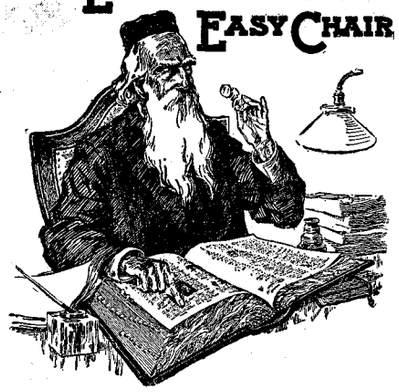
PATENTS that PROTECT
Our 3 books for Inventors mailed on receipt of 6 cts. stamps
R.S. & A. B. LACEY, Washington, D.C. Estab. 1869.

THE HAYES BULLETIN DEVOTED TO ASTHMA and Hay-Fever. Mailed free on request. *Address Dr. Hayes, Dept. J, Buffalo, N.Y.*

YOUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold
AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard *Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

To Several Correspondents: In attempting to express the pronunciation of the word *automobile* in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST the Lexicographer used *or* for the sound *awe*, which is the equivalent of *au* in automobile. In the system of symbols used by the Standard Dictionary to indicate sounds, the symbol ô represents the sound of *o* in nor. As it is not always possible to use special types in this column, the Lexicographer indicated the sound as closely as he could by using *or* as a substitute for the symbol, but, as the accentuation of the word showed, did not intend to give the letter *r* the marked emphasis to which several correspondents draw attention.

"M. B.," De Witt, Iowa.—The correct pronunciation is Cor'tel-you.

"E. L. B.," Milwaukee, Wis.—The correct pronunciations are James'ez, Charles'ez, and St. Vitus'ez.

"F. T.," New York.—"(1) Is the phrase 'pretty much all' a correct usage? (2) Is there any custom which sanctions the pronunciation of the letters 'th' in youth as they are pronounced in smooth?"

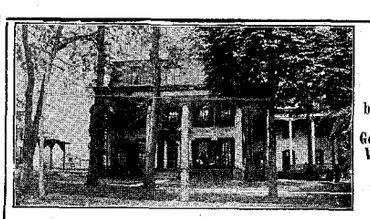
(1) It is not, altho "pretty much," meaning "nearly" and "almost entirely," has some vogue as a colloquialism. (2) There is *not* that we know.

"A. W. H.," Syracuse, N. Y.—"I notice that in defining *cubit* you state the length of the Egyptian cubit to have been 20.63 inches. Kindly advise me on what authority the statement is based."

Consult any work on Egyptian metrology. The length of the cubit has been calculated variously from 16 to 22 inches. The Ordnance Surveyors of Palestine reckon it at 21. Cheyne's "Encyclopedia Biblia" reckons it, under the long system at 20.67, and under the short system at 17.72.

"W. R. M.," Leesville, La.—"In the sentence 'The horse jumped the fence' is 'fence' the direct object of the verb, or is it the object of the preposition 'over' understood?"

Taking the sentence as it stands the word "fence" is the direct object of the verb "jumped."



In the beautiful Genesee Valley

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM

A delightful place for recuperation. The Autumn air is invigorating; the **Avon Sulphur Waters** are celebrated far and wide for wonderful cures in cases of Rheumatism and Eczema.

Delightful driving, gorgeous fall scenery—pleasant accommodations. In the course of the famous Genesee Valley Hunts.

Write for illustrated booklet and prices.

Dr. W. K. QUACKENBUSH, Physician in Charge, Avon, N. Y.

I Print My Own Cards Circulars, books, newspaper. Card Press $5. Larger $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses type, paper, cards. THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Conn.

162 Sparkling Diamonds

Stolen from a fashionable hotel—a shrewd detective in a heart-breaking hunt for them—a maze of unusual and thrilling adventures before their recovery—and yet, no bloodshed! If you are a lover of detective fiction, doesn't this sound promising? You'll find it all in

The Castlecourt Diamond Case

By GERALDINE BONNER

Author of "The Pioneer," "Hard Pan," etc.

"It is a clever story, dependent upon plot and situation for its interest. . . . It is of the quality of bright farce comedy, terse and pointed. Short enough to be read in an hour and a half. This account of the loss and recovery of the Castlecourt gems will please those who object to having their mystery stories 'dragged out' unduly."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

12mo, Cloth, Ornamental Cover, $1.00, Postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 E. 23d St., New York

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00.

D. E. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

23 SETS AT HALF PRICE

WE have left 23 sets of this superb and remarkable work—the Bible in six languages. To close them out at once the price on them has been cut in half and the most liberal terms provided. Hundreds of LITERARY DIGEST readers have already added this literary treasure to their libraries, but scores of others are awaiting just such an opportunity as this for making **...SAVE $20...** it their own. We send the entire work without charge for examination. It costs you nothing to inspect it if you don't want to keep it. Mail us the coupon to-day.

NO MONEY REQUIRED NOW Don't send any money till you have seen the set. We send the set on receipt of the coupon, and guarantee satisfaction.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED You do not take the slightest risk in sending the coupon below. Examination of the books does not cost you a cent.

"It is not only a sumptuous work for a library, but it is also a book of comparative versions, which will be of incalculable convenience and value."—The British Quarterly Review, London.

Six Large Quarto Volumes, Substantially Bound in Heavy Cloth. Titles, etc., In Gold, First-Class Paper, with 3,200 Pages

"The Hexaglot Bible is an honor to the present century, likely to prove a signal benefit immediately and indirectly in this and other countries to the Church and servants of God."—*The Bible Treasury*, London.

A Marvel of Accurate, Beautiful Typography

"It is a marvel of accurate and beautiful typography," says *The London Standard*. The six volumes are durably bound. The type is large and clear, the paper of first-class quality. The work is an ornament to every library.

THE GREAT HEXAGLOT BIBLE

Dedicated, by her special permission, to the late

QUEEN VICTORIA

Edited by Leading European Scholars

This most remarkable and genuinely great work comprises the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in the Original Tongues; together with the Septuagint, the Syriac (of the New Testament), the Vulgate, the Authorized English and German and the most approved French versions, arranged in six parallel columns, three columns on each of two opposite pages.

Among its distinguished subscribers are:

The Czar of Russia — **Emperor of Germany**
Duke of Devonshire — **Archbishop of Canterbury**
Earl of Shaftesbury — **Bishop of Gloucester**

And Thousands of Eminent Statesmen, Scholars, Public Men, etc.

It Offers a New and Delightful Method of Self-Instruction in French and German

Only one of the many uses of this monumental work is the up-to-date, interesting method it provides for attaining, by the shortest cut, familiarity with French, German, Greek and other languages. Used in connection with any language method, such as the Rosenthal, for instance. It is a refreshing change from the material furnished for translation in the ordinary text-books. With the Hexaglot Bible a student translates beautiful thoughts, worded in the purest of diction. A mental habit is formed which enables him to remember the words and use them correctly in every-day life. The English version is as near as possible to the middle and the lines of the various languages are almost invariably opposite each other. At a glance you can translate every word. For example:

ENGLISH—"Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now?"
GERMAN—"Petrus spricht zu ihm: Herr, warum kann ich dir diesmal nicht folgen?"
FRENCH—"Pierre lui dit: Seigneur pourquoi ne puis-je pas te suivre maintenant?"

Thus the words immediately become associated with ideas, and quickly, easily, almost unconsciously, become firmly fixed in the mind.

A Sumptuous Gift for the Congregation to Present Their Pastor | **A Valuable Addition to Every Choice Library** | **A Work of Live Interest to Every Intelligent Person, One that Never Grows Old**

A Most Unique and Illuminative Commentary on the Whole Bible

A collection of modern versions in parallel columns makes the Hexaglot Bible a most useful and illuminative commentary for preachers, teachers and students. The work gives a charm to sacred Scripture which no single translation can supply. The various translations also offer a precision of meaning not afforded by one language alone. Aside from these features, the arrangement of the Scriptures in six different languages is of the most permanent interest.

Extraordinary Advantages of the Arrangement

Its arrangement is extraordinarily helpful. The *London Record* says of this: "It offers the great advantage of the various versions, being so arranged that the termination of each sentence in one version accords with the corresponding passage in the others. The reader, on referring to any passage, may find its equivalent in the Hebrew text, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, the German translation of Martin Luther, the more modern French interpretation, or the authorized English version; *the three languages most generally used in missionary pursuits being thus introduced.*"

The Work Throughout of Scholars

The production of this great work was in charge of competent specialists, and the texts are accurate and scholarly. It can be implicitly relied upon as an authority by all those interested in ancient or modern Biblical criticism and interpretation.

"It is the most satisfactory presentation of the Scriptures in six great languages. As the great Origen in Alexandria, more than 1,500 years ago, magnified the value of the Scriptures by presenting them in several versions, so does this great work promise to do."—*Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, D.D.*

Just 23 Sets — On Easy Terms

Please remember that we have 23 sets at this price, so do not delay if you wish to secure one. The regular price of the Hexaglot Bible is $40.00. We now offer these 23 sets at $20.00, *just half price*. Sign and mail the coupon and we will send a set on approval. Examine it for three days and if you keep it pay for it in little sums of $2.00 a month.

Do not delay another hour, but sign and mail to us the following coupon to-day, which will bring the work to your door.

Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.: It is one of the finest contributions of modern Biblical and philological science to the study of the Scriptures."

Its vast stores of riches will endure for a lifetime.

The Greatest Bible of the Century

REGULAR PRICE
$40

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special Offer of "The Hexaglot Bible" to DIGEST Readers (regular price $40) for $20 payable $2 within 3 days of receipt of the work if it is satisfactory, and the balance in instalments of $2 a month. Please send me the work for examination. It is understood that I may keep and examine the work for 3 days after receipt, and if it is not entirely satisfactory, I will hold the book subject to your order.

L.D. 9-15-6. *Name*.....

Date..... *Address*.....

Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology, Glasgow: "*Besides the great usefulness of the book to students*, it is also a handsome ornament to the shelves of any library."

It is the only work of the kind in the English language.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!

SPECIAL PRICE, $20

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyright 1903 by Collier's Weekly

WOULD you like a copy of the new catalogue of the Collier artist proofs, containing 160 reproductions, in half-tone and line engraving, of the works of C. D. Gibson, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith, and many other leading American artists?

The engravings in this catalogue are made from the originals, which were drawn exclusively for Collier's. They are exact reproductions in black and white, and show the entire collection of proofs, with sizes, prices, and descriptions.

You can get an idea of the beauty and value of this catalogue when you realize that it contains 57 Gibson Reproductions, 29 Remingtons, and 74 others —160 in all. In addition it contains a half-tone of each artist, and a s!.. sketch of his life.

We can not afford to send it free, but if you will send us five two-cent stamps to cover charges we will mail you a copy postpaid. Write your name and address plainly on the order form, and send it with the five stamps to

Proof Department, P. F. Collier & Son
414 West Thirteenth Street, New York

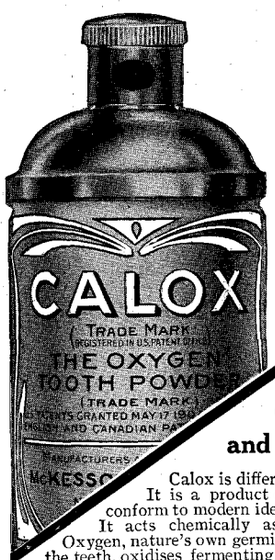
ORDER FORM

.....190

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Proof Dept., New York City.
Dear Sirs: Enclosed find five two-cent stamps to pay charges on one copy of your new catalogue of artist proofs.

Name.....

L. D. *Address*..... .....



Clean your teeth with OXYGEN

Everything that a perfect, ideal dentifrice ought to be and do, Calox is and does

Calox is different from all other dentifrices.

It is a product of modern chemical science made to conform to modern ideas of dental hygiene.

It acts chemically as well as mechanically by generating Oxygen, nature's own germicide, which not only cleans and whitens the teeth, oxidises fermenting particles of food and destroys all germs, but sterilizes the whole mouth. It thus prevents dental decay. At the same time it also forms *milk of lime*, which neutralizes the tooth-destroying acids, prevents deposits of tartar and relieves sensitiveness of teeth or gums.

It is the only dentifrice with oxygen in it and therefore the only dentifrice that will really whiten the teeth.

The Oxygen Does It

Our Book on "Oxygen and Calox" tells all about dentifrices, what to avoid and what to choose—why highly flavored dentifrices and pastes are objectionable, how to prevent decay and how to whiten the teeth.

A Sample of Calox and booklet sent free on request.

Our name guarantees the product

McKESSON & ROBBINS, 95 Fulton Street, New York

A BUNGALOW HOME BY THE SEA

Can be yours at trifling cost. Why not have one ready for NEXT summer? What an agreeable change from the stifling days and nights in town, or the 6 x 9 half-furnished room in a poorly-kept summer hotel or boarding-house. And actually at much less cost. How much pleasure and benefit it would give the wife and the "Kiddies." Think of it—a clean, sandy, SAFE bathing beach, fine fishing, boating, delightful woods. Everything for those who love the water—or the country—or who like good things to eat fresh from the farm or from the sea. The one place to have such a summer home, an hour from New York, is at

KEANSBURG BEACH

where so many nice people are taking advantage of their opportunity to secure lots for $175 to $300 each, on little monthly payments or at a reasonable discount for cash. Comfortable Bungalows or Cottages can be erected for a few hundred dollars or as much more as you care to spend. As about half the lots are now sold to a highly desirable class of people, there is no doubt about the future of the place. The choice locations are being rapidly taken up, and prices are advancing, not gradually, but every few days. There is actually no time to lose. Send for our booklet.

Keansburg Beach Co.
Suite 2528, 13 Park Row,
Telephone 8044 Cortlandt. NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED